The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,291.—New Series.

BOMBAY :—MONDAY, JULY 26, 1869.

Annual Subscription in Advance... ..Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52	0
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo, every fourteen days.

The steam-ship Himalaya, 1,341 Tons, 250 H. P., Commander W. H. Atkinson, will be despatched on Tuesday, the 3rd August at noon.

	August.		August.
Leave Bombay	3	Leave Madras	15
„ Carwar	5	„ Coconada	17
„ Narrakal	7	„ Vizagapatam	18
„ Tuticorin	9	„ Bimlipatam	19
„ Colombo	10	„ Gopalpore	20
„ Galle	10	„ False Point	21
„ Negapatam	12	Arrive Calcutta	22
„ Pondicherry	13		

During the S. W. Monsoon, viz., from the beginning of June to end of August, the steamers do not communicate with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut and Cochin; but passengers for the Neilgherries may be landed at Narrakal, six miles north of Cochin, from whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging cargo and passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, will despatch a steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

Up.	Aug.	Down.	Aug.
Leave Bombay	7	Leave Bussorah	27
„ Kurrachee	11	„ Fao	27
„ Guadur	12	„ Bushire	31
			Sep.
„ Muscat	15	„ Linga	2
„ Bunder Abbas	17	„ Bunder Abbas	4
„ Linga	18	„ Muscat	6
„ Bushire	21	„ Guadur	8
„ Fao	22	„ Kurrachee	11
Arrive Bussorah	23	Arrive Bombay	14

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every Saturday, at 4 p.m.

The steam-ship Kurra[illegible], 510 tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Cottier, will be despatched on Saturday, the 31st July at 4 p.m.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to	Rewas.		Dhurumtur.		Butchers Island and Oorun.		Oolwa.	
	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
First Class	2	0	3	0	2	0	3	0
Second Class	0	12	1	0	0	8	0	12
Third Class	0	6	0	8	0	4	0	9

The Dhurumtur Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 a.m., and Dhurumtur at 1 p.m.

The Oolwa Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 a.m., and Oolwa at 1 p.m.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 5th November 1867.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.

On Tuesday, the 27th July, at 3 p.m., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. NUBIA, 2,095 tons, and 450 H. P.,) Captain C. J. Wilkinson, WILL LEAVE FOR SUEZ as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Genoa, Barcelona and Havre, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 11 a.m. on Monday, the 26th instant.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 a.m. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the new Dock Head at Mazagon for the convenience of Passengers at 3 p.m., precisely, on the day of sailing.

H. S. BOSTOCK, Actg. Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 20th July, 1869.

SUEZ CANAL.—The undersigned are authorised to book Goods through the Canal from Suez to Port Said.

Trains of Goods Lighters leave Suez every five days, arriving at Port Said about four days later.

Goods conveyed direct from the Steamers in Suez Roads to the Steamers in Port Said Harbour without landing.

Rate per ton of 1,000 kilogrammes fcs. 25.

The Passenger Boats from Suez to Ismailia have been discontinued until the opening of the entire Maritime Canal.

Homeward Passengers desirous of visiting the Canal must proceed from Suez by the New Railway to Ismailia, whence the journey by the Maritime Canal to Port Said occupies about 14 hours and the fare is 20 fcs.

For all information respecting Steamers calling at Port Said, or other matters connected with the Canal, apply to

BLACKWELL & Co.,
Transit Agents of the Suez Canal Company.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship CITY OF CANTON, arrived from Glasgow, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of ship City of Canton.

Bombay, 23rd July, 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship SOOLOO, Captain Edom, from London, are requested to send Boats alongside to take delivery of their respective Goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain on account and risk of the concerned.

Captain Edom will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has once left the Ship's Deck.

BLACKWELL & Co.,
Agents for Captain Edom, Ship Sooloo.

Bombay, 21st July, 1869.

NOTICES.

GEO. NICOLL and COMPANY,
BOOT and SHOE MAKERS.
24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.
1, EAST STREET, POONA.
1, ELPHINSTONE STREET, KURRACHEE.

MRS. LAKES
MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT,
UXBRIDGE HOUSE.
7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY,

Every description of MILLINERY on hand.

Kept up by supplies received OVERLAND.

A large assortment of Children's DRESSES, PELISSES, CLOAKS, HATS, HOODS, SOCKS, &c., always in Stock.

WEDDING and MOURNING ORDERS carefully attended to. LADIES OWN MATERIALS made up.

"ORDERS FROM OUTSTATIONS must be accompanied by a REMITTANCE, OR REFERENCE FOR PAYMENT IN BOMBAY."

BULL & Co.,
TAILORS, HABITMAKERS,
PROFESSED TROUSERS AND BREECHES MAKERS,
2, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

TERMS—CASH.

BULL & Co. have much pleasure in announcing to the Public in general that they have just received (Overland) a choice selection of Woollen Goods, manufactured expressly to their order for the present season.

The principle upon which Bull & Co. conduct their business enables them to offer unrivalled advantage to their Customers.

1. All goods imported by Bull & Co. being manufactured to their special order, Gentlemen may rely upon having an article particularly adapted to this climate.
2. Bull & Co. receive their monthly supplies Overland. Constituents can therefore always have the latest and newest goods to choose from.
3. Bull & Co. import direct from the Manufacturers for Cash, and all Goods supplied by them will be found to be of the best description and 25 per cent. less than from any other House in Bombay.
4. Trousers cut by an unrivalled Professor of the Art. Patterns sent post free on application.

BULL & Co.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £40, 2nd class £25. } Exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £53, 2nd class £34. } of Wines.

Steamers will leave Bombay every four weeks.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co., Genoa; and Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The s. s. NEERA, 2,200 Tons, Captain Hanscom, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 18th August.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Will be Published early To-morrow Morning.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy.......... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Medow Street, Fort.

ELPHINSTONE LAND and PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE.—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, on THURSDAY, the 5th day of August next, at 3 o'clock p.m., to consider an offer made by Government for the purchase of the entire property of the Company, and to pass, in reference thereto, the following Resolutions:—

First.—The Government of India having offered to purchase the property of the Company on the following terms (the terms in detail will be stated at the Meeting and embodied in the Resolution), it is resolved that the said offer be accepted by the Company, and that the Liquidator or Liquidators to be hereafter appointed to wind up the Company are hereby authorised to adopt and carry into effect the said offer and acceptance.

Second.—That the said Company be wound up voluntarily under Act X. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India.

Third.—That the members in Bombay of the Firm of Messrs. W. Nicol & Co. be appointed Liquidators at a remuneration, the rate of which is to be fixed at the Meeting.

Fourth.—That the Liquidators shall have power to compromise all calls and liabilities to calls, debts, and liabilities capable of resulting in debts, and all claims whether present or future subsisting or supposed to subsist between the Company and any Contributory or alleged Contributory or other debtor or person apprehending liability to the Company, and all questions in any way relating to or affecting the assets of the Company, or the winding up of the Company generally upon such terms as may be agreed upon, with power for the Liquidators to take any security for the discharge of such debts or liabilities, and to give complete discharges in respect of all or any such calls, debts, or liabilities.

By order of the Directors,
W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.

Bombay, 24th July, 1869.

THERE not having been a QUORUM of Shareholders present at the ADJOURNED MEETING of the KATTA KHALL TEA COMPANY (Limited), advertised to be held this day at 3 o'clock p.m., at the Office of the undersigned, it has been ADJOURNED till THURSDAY, the 29th July, at 3 p.m.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Managing Agents.

Bombay, 24th July, 1869.

TINNEVELLY PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the following SHARES, upon which several overdue Calls remain unpaid, have been absolutely FORFEITED:—10 Shares—Nos. 1, 8, 26, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 57, 71.

By order of the Directors,
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries & Treasurers.

Bombay, 24th July, 1869.

THE COLABA COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE.—In accordance with a Resolution passed at the General Meeting of Shareholders, held on the 21st instant, DIVIDEND WARRANTS for Rs. 65 per share will be issued, at the Company's Office, on and after the 26th idem.

Applications for the Dividend must be made on the printed forms to be had at the Company's Office, and be accompanied by the Certificates of Shares.

REMINGTON & Co.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.

Bombay, 24th July, 1869.

FORT PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office of the Secretaries, on THURSDAY, the 5th August, at 3 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of declaring an interim Dividend.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THIS DAY until after the Meeting of the 5th proximo.

By order of the Directors,
EWART, LATHAM, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Church Lane, 23rd July, 1869.

THE VINAYAK FURREED and COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation).—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office of Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Camaji, Esq., Elphinstone Circle, on MONDAY, the 2nd day of August, 1869, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business:—

"To appoint one or more Liquidator or Liquidators in place of Mr Keshowrao Bhaskerjee, resigned, or to pass such other Resolutions as may appear proper."

"To pass an extraordinary Resolution empowering the Liquidator or Liquidators to compromise all calls and liabilities to calls, debts and liabilities capable of resulting in debts, and all claims whether present or future subsisting or supposed to subsist between the Company and any Contributory or alleged Contributory or other debtor or person apprehending liability to the Company, and all questions in any way relating to or affecting the assets of the Company or the winding up of the Company generally, upon such terms as may be agreed upon, with power for the Liquidator or Liquidators to take any security for the discharge of such debts or liabilities and to give complete discharges in respect of all or any such calls, debts, or liabilities."

HURGOVUNDASS GEERDHURLAL,
Liquidator.

Bombay, 15th July, 1869.

MEHRJI, JOHNSTON, and COMPANY, No. 25, Apollo Street.—M. J. & Co. have JUST RECEIVED the following FRESH SUPPLY OF ARTICLES, for which they solicit a fair trial:—

Our direct Consignment of Bass Beer by H. Stone, in Qts. & Pints.
Do. of St. Julien Claret, Finke.
Do. Fresh Trichinopoly Cheroots.
Do. Best Flavouring and Scented Tea.

Exshaw's Brandy No. 1. Chillingworth's Sherry, bottled by us. Fresh Biscuit (People's, Mixed and Pearl); China Ginger Preserve; with many other Stores, too long to describe.

MEHRJI, JOHNSTON, & Co.

26th July, 1869.

TO LET, the FIRST STOREY of the HOUSE No. 12, situate in Military Square, suitable either for Offices or Dwelling. Also, the GROUND FLOOR of the same premises.—Apply to Mr. NARAYEN CRUSTNA LAUD, No. 40, Meadow Street.

CHESSON and WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.

No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND No. 1 EAST STREET, POONA.

NEW BOOKS.
(At reduced rate, 10 annas per shilling.)

	Rs.	a.
Bengal Army List for July	6	0
Bombay do. do.	3	0
Appleby's Illustrated Handbook of Machinery & Ironwork.	8	0
Mrs. Beeton's Book of Household Management	5	12
Hunter's Body and Mind	2	12
Poor Jack, by Captain Marryatt	2	12
Young Officer's Companion, by D'Ros	6	12
Gheel, the City of the Simple	4	8
The fifteen Decisive Battles of the World, by Sir E. Creasy.	4	8
The Spanish Gipsy, by Geo. Elliot	5	12
Forbes's Hindustani Manual	2	4
The Epicure's Year Book, 1869	5	12
Passages from the Note Books of Nathaniel Hawthorne	1	2
Whims and Oddities, by Tom Hood	1	2
The Words of Wellington	1	14
Brakespeare, or the Fortunes of a Free Lance	3	12
Mysteries of Freemasonry	2	4
Fern Leaves from Fanny's Portfolio (complete)	2	12
Flood, Field, and Forest, by Hooper	5	0
The Children's Album	2	12
The Ups and Downs of an Old Maid's Life	4	8
Hans Breitman's Ballads (first and second series, bound)	1	0
Under the Lime Trees	3	12
From Waterloo to the Peninsula. 2 vols	18	0
Realwah, 2 vols., by the Author of Friends in Council	12	0
Scenes and Studies of Savage Life, by Sproat	3	8
The Solace of a Solataire, by Keldy (a record of facts and feelings)	4	8
Gun, Rod, and Saddle, by Ubique	5	12
Literature and Curiosities of Dreams, 2 vols	18	0
Memoirs of Extraordinary Popular Delusions	2	12
The Book of French Songs. (Illustrated)	2	4
The Book of German Songs	2	4
Sandford and Merton	2	4
Adventures of a Griffin	4	8
What the Moon saw, and other Tales	5	12
Watchwords for the Warfare of Life	5	0
A Noble Life, by the author of John Halifax	5	12
Mr. Sprouts, his opinions. (Parlour edn.)	2	12
Moore's Irish Melodies	3	8
Tuflongbo's Journey in Search of Ogres	2	12
The Arabian Nights' Entertainments. (Parlour edn.)	4	4
Ditto ditto (Cheap edn.)	0	12
The Gambler's Wife	1	4
To Love and to be Loved	1	4
Irish Stories and Legends	1	4
The Champion Hand Book of Swimming, Cricket, Rowing, and Gymnastics	0	12
He is not Guilty, by Lawrence Linton	0	10
Dr. Goethe's Courtship	1	4
The Tallants of Barton, by Hatton	1	4
Dumbleton Common, by the Hon'ble Eleanor Eden	1	4
Handbook of Heraldry	5	12
The Half Sisters, by Miss Jewsbury	1	4
Woodleigh, or the Love Chase	1	4
Douglas's Vow	1	4
William The Conqueror, (a Historical Romance), by Sir C. Napier	1	4
Albert Smith's Comic Tales and Pictures of Life	1	4
Charles Oldfield, or Recollections of a Staff Officer	1	4
Records of Whitecross Street Prison, by an Eye Witness	1	4
Chambers's Miscellany, vols. 1 and 2	1	4
The Mohegan Maiden, or the Stranger of the Settlement	0	12
Haunted Hearts	1	0
Soldier of Lyons, or Last Days of the Tuilleries	1	4
Always in the Way, by the author of "The Tommiebeg Shootings"	1	0
The Adventures of a Strolling Player	1	4
Crumbs, from a Sportsman's Table	1	4
The Clives of Burgot	1	4
The Savage Club Papers (second series)	1	4
The Traper's Daughter	1	4
The Indian Scout, by Gustav Aimard	1	4
The Waterdale Neighbours, by Justin McCarthy	1	4
Stanley Thorn, by the Author of Valentine Vox	1	4
Border Rifles (a Tale of the Texan War)	1	4
The Ocean Waifs, by Captain Reid	1	4
Zoe's Brand, by the Author of "Recommended to Mercy."	1	4
Pearl of the Andes (a tale of Note and Adventure)	1	4
The Indian Chief (a tale of the Desert)	1	4
Pirates of the Prairies (a tale of the American Desert)	1	4
Last of the Jugas	1	4
Prairie Flower (a tale of the Indian Border)	1	4
The Trail Hunter (a tale of the Far West	1	4
The Chimney Corner	0	10
The Minister's Wooing	1	0
The Subaltern	0	10
The Medical Student, by Albert Smith	0	10
The White Scalper	1	4
Napoleon's Book of Fate	0	8
Colenso's Arithmetic	3	0
Robinson Crusoe, by J. S. Laurie	0	12

☞ Cheap Literature of every description and of various authors on hand.

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

Bombay and Poona, 26th July, 1869.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—To BUILDING CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are invited for the CONSTRUCTION of all the works of BRICKWORK, Masonry, Timber and Ironwork, &c., in the Sowda and Ravere Stations, between Bhosawul and Booranpoor. The plans, specification, bills of quantities, and contract can be inspected at the Chief Engineer's Office at Bhosawul, on and after the 25th current. Tenders must be submitted to the Agent's Office on 25th August next. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

H. P. LE MESURIER,
Acting Agent.

Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle,
Bombay, 24th July, 1869.

NOTICE.—The INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. NOWROJEE MANOCKJEE WADIA CEASED in our Firm on 13th March last.

J. N. WADIA'S SONS & Co.

Bombay, 24th July, 1869.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the PARTNERSHIP subsisting between NOWROJEE MANOCKJEE WADIA and NUSSERWANJEE JEHANGEER WADIA, under the Style or Firm of Messrs. J. N. Wadia's Sons & Co., has been DISSOLVED from the 12th March last.

NOWROJEE MANOCKJEE WADIA.

Bombay, 23rd July, 1869.

NOTICE.—To BOAT-BUILDERS and CONTRACTORS.—The Local Funds Committee desire to receive sealed TENDERS for BUILDING a large FERRY BOAT for plying across the River at Surat.

Plans may be seen and other particulars obtained at the Local Funds Office in the Castle at Surat.

The Tenders are to be delivered on or before the 20th August next.

The Committee may not accept the lowest or any Tender unless satisfactory.

By order of the Collector and President, Local Funds Committee, Surat,

W. SOWERBY, C.E.,
Local Funds Works' Engineer, S. & B. C.

Local Funds Office, Castle, Surat, 22nd July, 1869.

AUCTION SALE of Landed Property at Naigaum.—On SATURDAY, the 7th day of August 1869, at 4 p.m., Messrs. HEERALALL & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee and on account and risk of the mortgagor, Aishanjee, Widow, and Executrix of the last Will and Testament of Peer Mahomed bin Jumal Mahomed, deceased, in pursuance of the Power of Sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 3rd April 1869, all that piece or parcel of Toka Freehold Land or Ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house, with out-houses standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at Naigaum, in the subdistrict of Mazagon, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 8, 34, 36, 64, assessed under No. 4, containing by admeasurement 8,020 square yards, and bounded as follows:—on or towards the east and south by a public passage, on or towards the west by the property of Muncherjee Bomanjee Punthuckee, or towards the north by the property of Ramchunder Wassoodewjee.

For further particulars apply at the office of the undersigned, No. 9, Hummum Street, Fort.

HEERALALL & Co.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—ALEXANDER ALLAN, Tailor and Outfitter, 17 Apollo Street, Fort, has authorised Mr. WILLIAM OGG to RECEIVE MONIES and SIGN BILLS on his account during his absence in England from THIS DATE.

ALEX. ALLAN.

Bombay, 20th July, 1869.

ANY PERSONS having CLAIMS against, or being indebted to, the ESTATE of the late Mr. E. MULLALY, Head Accountant, Aden Treasury, are requested to COMMUNICATE with the 1st ASSISTANT POLITICAL RESIDENT, Aden, on or before the 1st October, 1869.

Aden, 9th July, 1869.

ESTATE of KARSANDAS MAHADAVADAS and COMPANY.—A SECOND and FINAL DIVIDEND of 1/8 (one-eight) per cent. on the admitted claims will be PAYABLE at the Office of the undersigned, No. 30, Meadow Street, on MONDAY, the 26th instant, and on subsequent days. Creditors are requested to produce any Vouchers in their possession in substantiation of their claims.

H. G. DUNLOP, Sole Trustee.

Bombay, 19th July, 1869.

FARM of MUNICIPAL TAXES, AHMEDABAD.—TENDERS will be RECEIVED for the above up to the 31st August, 1869, by the undersigned.

Particulars on application to the Secretary Ahmedabad Municipality.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of, nor does the Municipality bind itself to accept, any Tender.

A. A. BORRADAILE,
President Municipal Committee.

THE UNDERSIGNED begs respectfully to announce to the LADIES and GENTLEMEN of BOMBAY that he has OPENED a SHOP, at No. 5, Kalbadavie Road, for the sale, at moderate prices, of Surat WORKING BOXES in great variety, Chessmen, sets of English Alphabets, Toys, all made of Ivory, Ebony and Sandalwood, nicely engraved and beautifully ornamented, worth sending Home as presents. He has a branch shop at Surat near the Buxy's Duria Mahal.

FRAMJEE PESTONJEE.

Bombay, 20th July, 1869.

AGRA BANK (LIMITED).—The Directors have reserved, for distribution in India, a limited number of the NEW ISSUE of SHARES, and applications for the same will be received by the undersigned until further notice.

The Shares will be allotted at par, and Calls must be paid as follows:—

On application	£1	per share.
„ allotment	„ 2	„ „
31st August, 1869	„ 2	„ „
28th February, 1870	„ 2 10s.	„ „
31st May, 1870	„ 2 10s.	„ „

Forms of application can be obtained at the Bank.

EDWARD MORRISS,
Manager, Bombay Branch.

KURRACHEE MUNICIPALITY.—A Meeting for the election of a Municipal Secretary and Surveyor will be held at Kurrachee as soon after the 23rd of August, 1869, as may be practicable.

Candidates are requested to forward their applications, accompanied by a statement of their qualifications and terms, and by any certificates (in original) of former service they may possess, to the undersigned, so as to arrive not later than the 16th August 1869.

If the original certificates are required to be returned at once they should also be accompanied by copies.

No applications arriving at a later date than the above will be attended to.

Any further information will be afforded by E. Nash, Esq., the present Secretary, or by

W. R. LAMBERT, Lieut.-Col.,
Magistrate and President Kurrachee Municipality.

Kurrachee, 1sth June, 1869.

TWENTY-SEVENTH EDITION.

ROGET'S THESAURUS of English Words and Phrases, classified and arranged so as to facilitate the expression of Ideas and assist in Literary Composition.

Rs. 6-12, free by post Rs. 7-8.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

STREET'S INDIAN and COLONIAL MERCANTILE DIRECTORY.

For sale, at this Office, Street's Indian and Colonial Directory, price Rs. 12-8, giving names and addresses of merchants, professional men, and shopkeepers in all the principal towns of India, Ceylon, China, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, South Africa, Canada, British Columbia, South and Central America, West Indies, Mediterranean, and Great Britain, and also names of consuls, trade returns, customs' tariffs, means of communication, and other information regarding the above mentioned places invaluable to merchants.

"Bombay Gazette" Office, May 11.

MAGDALA HOTEL,
No. 51, CIVIL LINES,
POONA.
CLOSE TO THE RAILWAY STATION.

First Class Accommodation for Families and Gentlemen.

THE POONA HOTEL.
(Close to the Poona Boating Club.)
BY JEWANJEE & Co., PROPRIETORS OF BYCULLA HOTEL.

JEWANJEE & Co. have the pleasure to intimate to the Gentry of Bombay and Poona that the above Hotel has now been OPENED, and is already being largely patronised.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated near the Bund, the Compound running down to the River's side. The Hotel is close to the Poona Boating Club's premises, and the crews practise in front of the Hotel. It is a spacious, commodious, new building, and has been fitted up in a style, regardless of expense, so that the comforts of Visitors may be ensured.

Poona, 1st July, 1869. JEWANJEE & Co.

REDUCTION OF RATES.

BYCULLA HOTEL, at the Junction of the Bellasis and Clare Roads, Byculla.

Jewanjee and Co., in thanking their numerous Patrons for their support, and soliciting a continuance of their favours, beg to state that they have REDUCED their CHARGES to FIVE RUPEES per DAY, till 15th September, 1869, for Travellers, Visitors, and Permanent Lodgers.

Under the present Management this Hotel is acknowledged to be the best in Bombay. It was built at great cost expressly for an Hotel, and fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner regardless of expense, so as to ensure the comfort of Visitors and Residents. It is well adapted both for Families and Gentlemen, and at the Reduced Rates will be found a pleasant and economical residence even for Gentlemen residing permanently in Bombay. It is pleasantly and conveniently situated, being within five minutes' drive of the principal Station of the G. I. P. Railway and B. B. & C. I. Railway, and at a short distance from the landing places of the Harbour.

The Dining Hall is the largest in Bombay, and the Sitting and Sleeping Rooms are replete with every convenience. The strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the Establishment.

The Table is abundantly supplied with the very best Viands, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietors.

The Wines, Spirits, and Beer are selected from the most celebrated Houses in London and the Continental Markets.

There are also several First Class Billiard Tables, and the Proprietors would commend their establishment to the notice both of Travellers and Residents.

Byculla Hotel, 2nd July, 1869.

COLT'S
New Patent CENTRAL FIRE Cartridge
REVOLVERS,

While doing away with nipples and the necessity of capping the same, have retained all the best qualities of the Original Colt's Pistol. In length of range, accuracy of fire, force of penetration, simplicity of construction, and durability, they surpass all other Metallic Cartridge Revolvers. Holsters, Belts, Pouches, Ammunition.

Price Lists free. Address—
COLT'S FIRE ARMS COMPANY.
14, PALL MALL, LONDON.

JOHN MOIR AND SON,
Preserved Provision Manufacturers, and Export Oilmen,
ABERDEEN,
Purveyors by special Appointment to H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh.

Supply, of the finest quality,

Soups, Fish, Meats, Game, Entrees, Bacon, Hams, Tongues, Cheese, Bologna and Oxford Sausages, Potted Meats and Fish, Pates, Sardines, Jams, Jellies, and Orange Marmalade. Also Pickles, Sauces, Tart Fruits, Jellies, Mushroom Ketchup, Oils, Venegars, Baking Powders, &c.

J. M. & S. are the Sole Proprietors of the
DUKE OF EDINBURGH SAUCE,
which is the success of the season at the table for its warming and stimulating qualities; and for flavour is unsurpassed.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
WINE MERCHANTS
TO
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN
AND
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

DEAN LANE—BOMBAY.
Established in Bombay in the Year 1842,
and in London and Bordeaux 1815.

LONDON HOUSES { Wholesale and for Export only—Tower Bonded Vaults, Retail—Charing Cross Railway Arches.

BORDEAUX HOUSE { Wholesale and for Export—Place du Champ de Mars.

REPRESENTATIVES IN

China,	Colombo,	New Zealand,
Calcutta,	Kurrachee,	Manilla,
Madras,	New York,	New Orleans.

WE respectfully solicit a continuance of the commands of MESSES, GENERAL MERCHANTS, and EUROPEAN RESIDENTS of WESTERN INDIA, to whom, from the extensive nature of our business, we can offer better terms and better value than any other House in Bombay.

Being IMPORTERS on the LONDON and BORDEAUX Markets, we are, of necessity, in the most favourable position to supply the public with genuine Wines and Spirits on favourable terms, and from our experience, derived from over fifty years' trading in them, we confidently assert our ability to please all tastes, and we solicit comparison with competitors' Brands at our quotations.

We subjoin our LIST OF SELECTED WINES for this market, and beg to intimate—

1st. That we cannot execute orders for less than 1 dozen quarts, or 2 dozen pints of either one of them, Liqueurs excepted: these in not less quantities than ½ dozen pints or quarts.

2nd. That our Wines and Spirits are procurable from every respectable General Shopkeeper in Bombay and at Out-stations; they, however, fix their own selling prices for them.

3rd. That our quotations are for delivery from our Godowns, where full examination of all Still Wines prior to delivery is allowed, but we do not take the risk of subsequent breakage.

4th. That our advertised quotations for all Sparkling Wines do not provide for the rejection of ullaged or broken bottles likely to be found in Cases, on arrival, after a long sea voyage. We guarantee each Case to contain its full complement of sound Bottles at time of shipment, but cannot guarantee loss arising from atmospheric or climatic influences; we take this risk by adding Rs. 4 per dozen quarts, and Rs. 2½ per dozen pints to our quotations.

Our Sparkling Wines are not to be equalled at our quotations; we invite comparison.

CLARETS.
(Our own Brand and Shipping.)

		Qts. per doz.	Pts. per doz.
A 1—Chateau Latour or Mouton.	Gold Capsule, Labelled & Branded	Rs. 30 0	Rs. 16 0
Chateau Rauzan,	Black capsule,	„ 25 0	„ 14 0
Chateau Leoville,	Blue capsule,	„ 22 0	„ 12 0
Chateau Palmer,	Blue capsule,	„ 22 0	
Chateau Larose,	Yellow capsule,	„ 18 8	„ 10 8
St. Julien,	Green capsule,	„ 17 0	„ 10 0
Medoc,	Red capsule	„ 15 8	„ 9 0
Medoc,	White capsule,	„ 13 8	
Sauterne,	Red capsule,	„ 22 0	

BURGUNDIES—RED AND WHITE.
(Very Choice—Our own Brand and Shipping.)

Chambertin, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 32 0	Rs. 17 0
Nuits, ditto	„ 26 0	
Macon, ditto	„ 21 0	
Chablis, ditto	„ 22 0	

CHAMPAGNES.
The finest DRY CHAMPAGNES that can be shipped.
(Our own Brand and Shipping.)

Magnums, Finest Dry	Labelled	Rs. 71 0	
Finest Dry Sparkling, Gold Foil,	„	„ 36 0	Rs. 19 8
Fine Sparkling, Silver Foil	„	„ 32 0	„ 17 8
Good Sparkling, for Ball purposes } Silver Foil	„	„ 27 0	„ 14 8

GERMAN WINES.
(Our own Brand and Shipping.)

Nonpareil Sparkling Hock and Moselle, Gold foil, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 36	to 19 8
Sparkling Hock and Muscatel Moselle, Silver foil	„ 32	„ 17 8
Moselle, Still, Marcobrunner	„ 34	...
„ „ Braunberger	„ 25	...
Hock, „ Johannisberger	„ 42	...
„ „ Forster Traminer	„ 34	...
„ „ Rudesheimer	„ 26	...
„ „ Hocheimer	„ 23	...

SHERRIES.
Specially selected for tropical consumption.
(Our own Brand.)

Amontillado, very choice and superior	Rs. 32 0
Amoroso, very choice, full flavored, soft, pale	„ 28 0
Sherry, Green seal, full bodied, light gold colour, nutty and dry	„ 22 0
do. Blue seal, very pale and dry and delicate	„ 22 0
do. Brown seal, pale dry and delicate	„ 22 0
do. Yellow seal, pale and dry, an excellent Dinner Wine	„ 18 8
do. White seal, ordinary Dinner Wine	„ 15 0
Marsala, Virgin Pale	„ 15 8
Madeira, East India (one voyage) very choice	„ 33 0

PORTS.
(Our own Brand.)

	Q's.	Pts.
A 1 Gold seal, an Invalid's Wine, full and fruity. Trade mark	Rs. 30 0	
Black seal, a Dessert Wine—mature	„ 24 8	14 0
Red seal—a good quality Wine	„ 18 0	

SPIRITS.

The undermentioned Spirits of our own Shipping and Brand are protected by Patent Trade Mark Capsules and Labels. These Labels were in shape (Heart shape) originated by us in 1842, and have since been continuously affixed to all Bottles containing our well-known Cognacs. Some of our competitors have recently introduced totally distinct quality Cognacs with same shaped Labels and distinguishing Seals. Healthy competition we invite, but fraudulent imitations we think it right to expose:—

Cognac, superior, very Old Pale	Black capsule	Rs. 32
Cognac, superior, Old Pale	Yellow capsule	„ 28
Cognac, Pale,	White capsule	„ 25
Rum, Superior Old Jamaica, 1st quality	Do.	„ 22
Gin, London Old Tom, 1st quality	Do.	„ 21
Whisky, 1st quality, Irish	Do.	„ 23
„ „ Scotch	Do.	„ 21
Geneva, in flasks (1 dozen in a case)	Do.	„ 21

LIQUEURS,
OF THE BEST MANUFACTURERS.
The finest: cheap French imitations we do not ship.

	Qts.	Pts.
Curacao, finest; Amsterdam, Orange or White	Rs. 40	22 0
Maraschino di Zara,	„ 40	22 0
Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen	„ 30	16 0
Orange Bitters (the best)	„ 20	

We take shipping orders for wines in wood.

CLARETS, at from £10 (advancing £5 per Hhd.) to £100 in Bordeaux.

SHERRIES, at from £30 (advancing £10 per Butt) to £250, in Cadiz or London.

PORTS, at from £36 (advancing £10 per Pipe) to £180, in Oporto or London.

COGNACS, and other Spirits according to age, at per Gallon.

TERMS.

To private Customers we allow 5 per cent. discount off our published quotations for payments made within a month from purchase.

Three months' credit allowed to approved parties, without discount.

INTEREST will be charged at 10 per cent. per annum beyond three months.

MESSES, on comparing our quotations with London invoices (taking care to add thereto all charges for Agency, Freight, Duty, &c.), will find that Wine, &c., can be supplied them as economically from our Bombay Godowns, as from London houses direct, while our Stocks afford much choice for selection.

TRADERS buying over 30 dozen at any one time are allowed very liberal discount and credit.

WE are empowered to receive indents for Carriages of every description from the Manufacturers by special appointment to the Queen, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge, Commander-in-Chief.

Particulars and illustrations of the above can be obtained at our Offices in Dean Lane, Bombay.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.

CHAMPAGNES, &c.

BRAND,
C. TOVEY.
"An Eagle displayed with two heads, charged on the breast, with a Saltier."

AY...	Rs. 26
Ditto in Half Pints, per case of 4 dozens	„ 31
EXTRA DRY SILLERY ROYAL	„ 36
ROYAL BOUZY, Very Dry	„ 40
Ditto in Half Pints, per case of 4 dozens	„ 50
VERZENAY IMPERIAL	„ 50
MUSCAT MOSELLE	„ 39
PORT, Choicest Old and Dry.	„ 36
Ditto in Pints, per 2 dozen case	„ 38
SHERRIES	Rs. 24, 28, 32, 40, 50
WHISKY, Finest IRISH or SCOTCH	Rs. 22
COGNAC BRANDY, C. Tovey's § 1	„ 32

PINTS of the above Rs. 2 per dozen case extra.

OWEN and OKELL, Fort, Bombay,
TURNER, MORRISON, & Co., Calcutta,
Agents for CHARLES TOVEY and SONS.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE AND CO.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

"MEDEA," "BRITISH ADMIRAL," "HINDOSTAN," "JEANIE DOUGLAS," AND "LORD STRATHNAIRN,"

By the arrival of the above vessels, now discharging in the harbour, we shall shortly be in possession of further supplies of WINES, &c. as under:—

CHAMPAGNE, Grand Vin D'Ay.
Gold neck, 1 and 2, Star.
Gold neck, No. 2.

N. B.—Our Overland parcel of Gold Neck Champagne, which arrived on 22nd ult., has been nearly all disposed of by registered orders, but the opportune arrival of the above will enable us to keep our friends supplied, and regular supplies being on the way Overland will, we hope, prevent further disappointment.

SPARKLING MOSELLE and HOCK.
MANZANILLA and △A SHERRY.
BUCELLAS.
BASS'S BEER.
Our own Trade mark, extra Gravity.
Also,
Bottled by H. Stone & Co. and M. B. Foster & Sons,
GUINNESS'S EXTRA BROWN STOUT.
Bottled by Sparks Moline,

Strongly recommended to invalids as being perfectly free from acidity, and possessing great nourishing properties.

BASS'S BEER IN KILDERKINS (18 Gals.)
THE NEW SEASON'S BEER.

Bass's quarts, pints, and Imperial pints.

Rs. 6 per dozen quarts.
„ 5 do. imperial pints.
„ 4 do. pints.

N. B.—The trade supplied on liberal terms.

Beer in Hhds. of season 1869-70. Messes and the Trade should register their orders early if they desire delivery from the first shipments of the season.

WINE LIST.
SHERRIES.

The whole of our Sherries are imported by us direct from Xerez; the following are the Brands we have always in stock:—

Credit.	Mark. Seal.	Quality & Peculiarity	Cash.
20 0	△B	Red—A pale full flavoured Dinner or Luncheon Wine	18 0
20 0	△A	Red—Similar quality as above, but much drier	18 0
26 0	△C	Red—A Pale, rich flavoured Wine, fine Aroma, particularly suitable as a Dinner Wine	22 0
27 0	◇1	White—Pale, delicate and nutty Wine possessing great delicacy of flavour, and recommended as a good Dessert Wine	24 0
30 0	◇2	White—Old natural pale dry Wine extremely mellow and fine, and very dry, quite the Amontillado character	27 0
32 0	◇3	White—Ditto, ditto, also very dry	29 0
33 0	◇4	White—Vino de Pasto, a Wine well known at all the best West-end Clubs in London; a choice, old, delicate, pale and dry Wine	30 0
33 0		Amontillado, very pale, delicate flavour, very dry and full of aroma. We offer it to the connoisseur who can appreciate the characteristics of a fine Amontillado; very old	30 0
36 0		Manzanilla, a pale, old, and elegant Wine, very choice. We offer it to those who can appreciate the extremely delicate flavour and dryness peculiar to this Wine; it will be found an excellent tonic, and invalids may drink it with perfect safety	32 0

MADEIRA.

Madeira, fine old choice East India Madeira, full flavoured and good bouquet. We offer it to the connoisseur who can appreciate the character of this Wine, 9 years in bottle	45 0

PORT.

Imported direct from Oporto, where our Reserves are held; they are the sole produce of the Upper Douro.

Credit.		Cash.
18 0	(One Grape,) a full bodied fruity Wine.	16 0
24 0	(Two Grapes,) a superb full flavoured Wine, very mellow, a good After-Dinner Wine	21 0
30 0	(Three Grapes,) a fine Invalid Port, it possesses a Burgundy flavour with a fine bouquet and good body	27 0

CHAMPAGNE.

Our Reserves are held at Epernay, Rheims, and Avizes.

Credit.		Cash.
32 0	Cordon' Bleu—brand, anchor, Payne & Co. Epernay, a pure, light dry Wine, suitable for Tiffin, or Evening Parties, and will make a good cup.	28 0
39 0	Light Dry Sillery, more body and a rich flavour of the Epernay grape. A good wholesome Wine	35 0
39 0	Grand Vin D'Ay—Payne & Co.'s Epernay, a pale straw colored, good bouquet, and very mellow and dry	35 0
*42 0	Silver Neck, with * (star,)—a pale elegant Wine, from the vineyards of Rheims—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims	38 0
*41 0	Gold Neck, with * (star)—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims, same quality as above, but extra dry	38 0
*42 0	Gold Neck, No. 2, 1864 vintage, very lucious and dry, a good Dinner Wine	39 0
*45 0	Gold Neck, with ** (double star)—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims. This Wine has been selected from one of the first Cuvées of '65 vintage, and will be found very dry, full of aroma, and as a vintage Wine it is unequalled. It is the most delicate and fine Wine ever imported into this country	40 0
*45 0	Silver Neck with ** (double star)—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims, same Curvée as above, but not so dry	40 0

Pints.—In Pints, Price Rs. 3-0 extra per case of two dozen.

SPARKLING MOSELLES.

The whole of our Hocks and Moselles are imported direct from our Agency at Coblentz, where we have a fine stock of first-class Wines.

Credit.		Cash.
36 0	Crown Brand, fine Sparkling, highly recommended	32 0
37 0	Ditto—brand, Payne & Co., Coblentz	34 0
44 0	Ditto Nonpareil, extra superior	39 0

Pints of the above Rs. 3-0 extra per case of two dozen.

SPARKLING HOCKS.

38 0	Crown Brand, fine Sparkling, highly recommended	34 0
45 0	Ehrenbreitstein, pale and elegant	40 0

Our Quotations for Sparkling Wines are for good delivery from our Godowns, our calculations being based to guarantee the full complement of sound bottles in each case, the risk of breakage and ullage is thereby avoided by the consumer.

STILL HOCKS.

20 0	Laubenheim, Vintage 1868	18 0
23 0	Bodenthal ditto 1862	20 0
23 4	Geisenheim ditto 1862	21 0
25 0	Ostrich ditto 1862	22 0
25 0	Nierstein ditto 1862	26 0
30 0	Scharlachberg ditto 1862	32 0

STILL MOSELLES.

25 0	Brauenberg, Vintage 1862	23 0
30 0	Scharzberg ditto 1862	27 0
23 0	Winningen ditto 1862	20 0
28 0	*Stein Wein*, in original bottles, much appreciated	24 0

CLARETS.

Our Clarets reach us direct from our Bordeaux house, wher we have always a reserve of Two or Three Hundred Hogshead of Good Vintage Wines. This gives us advantages over houses who have to depend upon the market and are necessarily obliged to draw their supplies from second and third hands.

Credit.		Cash.
15 0	Payne's Medoc	13 0
15 0	Breakfast Claret	13 0
17 0	Saint Julien	15 0
20 0	Batailley	18 0
20 0	Beycheville	18 0
20 0	Chateau Larose	18 0
24 0	Chateau Lafitte	28 0
30 0	Chateau Latour	26 0
34 0	Chateau Margaux	28 0

BRANDIES.

We keep a reserve of two or three hundred Hogsheads of Brandy in bond in the London Vaults, which are allowed to mature before bottling; this enables us to keep up the quality and character of our own brands.

Credit.		Cash.
29 0	Pure Pale Brandy, Gold Vine Leaf	27 0
32 0	* Ditto ditto Green Vine Leaf	29 0
45 0	Cognac Highest Vintage, 20 years old	40 0

* This pure Pale Brandy is demonstrated upon analysis to be peculiarly free from acidity, and very superior to the usual importations of Veritable Cognac. It is equal to any first-class brand shipped to this market.

N.B.—We recommend the Green Vine Leaf as a fine and moderately priced Brandy. Rs. 29 per dozen.

SAUTERNES.

Credit.		Cash.
23 0	Sauterne	20 0
34 0	Grand Sauterne	30 0
42 0	Chateau Y'quem: this is the pure juice of a selected Grape grown in the Chateau Y'quem Estate	36 0

SPIRITS, LIQUORS, &c.

20 0	Fine Old Tom, labelled Payne & Co.	18 0
22 0	Payne's Cream of the Valley, White Capsule. This is the purest and finest Gin shipped	20 0
	Hollands Gin	
20 0	Whiskey, Scotch	18 0
22 0	Whiskey, Irish	20 0
20 0	Orange Bitters	17 0
22 0	Jamaica Rum	20 0
20 0	Ginger Wine	17 0
20 0	Cherry Brandy	18 0
22 0	Vermouth	19 0

DUTCH LIQUEURS.

Curaçoa	39 0
Maraschino de Zara	39 0
Noyeau	39 0
Cherry Brandy	18 0

FRENCH LIQUEURS.

32 0	Noyeau, Parfait Amour, Curacoa, Vanille, Chatreuse, Jenui Rose, Raspail...per doz. assorted.	28 0

CHABLIS, MARSALA, BUCELLAS.

18 0	Chablis, a very nice light Wine for warm weather	16 0
18 0	Marsalla Z	16 0
22 0	Marsalla X	20 0
25 0	Dry Bucellas Z	22 8
28 0	Dry Bucellas X	25 0

Those of our friends desiring to indent direct on our London and Bordeaux houses can be supplied on the following terms:—

Prices on board export ship, free of all charges.

SHERRY—24s 34s. 45s. 52s. and 56s.	per doz.
PORT—34s. 36s. and 40s.	„
CHAMPAGNE—36s. 42s. 48s. and 62s.	„
Ditto Magnums 100s. and 115s.	„
SPARKLING MOSELLE & HOCKS—40s. 42s. and 45s.	„
STILL HOCKS & MOSELLE—20s. 24s. 40s. and 45s.	„
CLARETS, Light Breakfast, 16s. 18s. and 20s.	„
Do. (good body) 32s. 36s. and 54s.	„
BRANDY, 28s. 32s. and 50s.	

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE AND CO.
(BOMBAY BRANCH.)
BOMBAY.
WINE MERCHANTS & REGIMENTAL AGENTS.
Offices and Sample Room—Elphinstone Circle.
(Immediately opposite the Custom House.)
GODOWNS, MARINE STREET.
ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA UPWARDS OF HALF A CENTURY.

WINES IN WOOD.

SHERRY, £42, £50, £64, and £92 per butt.
PORT, £48, £64, £78 and £98 per pipe.
CLARETS, £10, £18, £25, £36 and £40 per hhd.
Other Wines and Spirits at home quotations.—See separate circular.

Ordering direct through our London Agency.

Terms to Messes.—6 months from date of Bill of Lading for 5 per cent. discount on cash deposit.

London address, 16 George St., Mansion House.

N.B.—All original cases supplied at wholesale rates.

NO CHARGE FOR ORIGINAL CASES.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

POONA.—As we have no Agency at this Station, we purpose giving Residents and Visitors at Poona during the season an opportunity of indenting upon our stock of Wines and Spirits (Beer excepted) at Bombay rates—that is, they will be delivered at the Poona Station free of rail and cooly hire.

PAYNE & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

PAGE and SANDEMAN'S SHERRIES.—The undersigned have for sale, at their godowns, Sherries shipped by the above well known firm—

Amontillado—blue seal, a pale dry delicate Wine, at Rs. 32 per doz.
Ditto brown seal, a pale dry soft Wine, at „ 28 „

YOUNG & Co.,
Sole Agents, Bombay.

5, Borah Bazaar Street.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, several Rooms and Godowns in Grant Buildings. Apply to the Manager, Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited, Parsee Bazaar Street.

TO LET, from 1st proximo, the second Floor of Block No. 4 in the Elphinstone Circle, now occupied by the Liquidator of the Asiatic Banking Corporation. For particulars apply to

REMINGTON & Co.

TO LET, from 1st proximo, the TOP FLOOR of the House No. 3 in Meadow Street, at present occupied by Mrs. Hern, the Milliner—suitable for a Family—with Cook-room on the ground floor. For Rent and other particulars apply to

M. B. COHEN & Co.

NOTICES.

DADABHAI NAOROJI TESTIMONIAL.—A MEETING of the Friends and Admirers of Mr. DADABHAI NAOROJI, will be held at the FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE, at half past 5 p.m., on MONDAY, the 26th instant, for the purpose of presenting him with a Testimonial. Sir JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, Bart., has kindly consented to preside on the occasion.

ARDASEER FRAMJEE MOOS,
BALA MANGESH WAGLE,
Honorary Joint Secretaries.

Bombay, 22nd July, 1869.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Proprietors will be held at the Office of the Bank, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of August, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the following objects:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Account up to 30th ultimo.
2. To declare a Dividend, and to determine the amount to be carried to Reserved Fund.
3. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.
4. To elect Directors for the ensuing year in room of Henry Maxwell, Esquire, and Kessowjee Naik, Esquire, who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
5. To determine how the Shares of the Reserved Issue, which have not been taken up by the Shareholders of the Old Bank of Bombay shall be dealt with.
6. To sanction the opening of New Branches of the Bank at Sholapore and Dhollerah.

By order of the Board of Directors,
M. BALFOUR, Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 16th July, 1869.

FRERE LAND COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE.—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company was held at its Office, No. 1 Church Street, at 3 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of July, 1869, when the following Resolutions were unanimously passed and confirmed:—

1. Proposed by Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey, Esq., and seconded by Byramjee Cursetjee Ghandy, Esquire:—"That the Resolution, that the Frere Land Company (Limited) be wound up voluntarily, passed on the 26th day of June, 1869, be confirmed."
2. Proposed by Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy, Esq., and seconded by Gungadass Runchordass, Esquire:—"That the Resolution, that Mr. Byramjee Cursetjee Ghandi be appointed Liquidator, and his remuneration be Rs. 1,000 only, passed on the 26th day of June, 1869, be confirmed."
3. Proposed by Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama, Esq., and seconded by Govindjee Luckmichund, Esquire:—"That the Resolution, that the Liquidator be authorized to transfer and sell lands, houses, hereditaments, and immoveable property, furniture, effects, assets, rights, business, and good will of the Frere Land Company (Limited), to the Frere Land and Pier Company (Limited), and to receive in compensation, for such transfer and sale, 3,750 fully paid up shares of the nominal value of Rs. 150 each, on such last mentioned Company undertaking to discharge and pay the liabilities of the Frere Land Company (Limited), and to carry out and perform the agreement, contracts, and obligations of the said Frere Land Company (Limited), passed on the 26th day of June, 1869, be confirmed."

CURSETJEE NUSSERWANJEE CAMA, Chairman.

14th July, 1869.

P. GRANT AND SON,
SADDLERS and HARNESS MAKERS.
No. 9, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

MUSICAL BOXES, JEWELLERY, CLOCKS.—Our stock has been replenished, and offers the most complete assortment desirable.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—For which the undersigned have also obtained the only first class Prize Medal at the Broach Exhibition. This watch is pronounced by competent judges to be the most practical and best time-keeper ever produced.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

RS. 50 SILVER WATCH.—The only first class Prize Medal was obtained by the undersigned at the late Broach Exhibition for this Watch: its durability and excellent way of keeping time cannot be surpassed at the price.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

GENERAL BUSINESS HOUSE,
Francis Azevedo,
No. 1, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay,

FOR Landing and Shipping, Law, Commission, Arbitration, Survey, Plans, Accounts, Correspondence, Schedules of Insolvency, Indents, General Brokerage and Contract Orders attended to promptly.

Terms exceedingly moderate.
(Office hours from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m.)

Bombay, 21st July, 1869. F. AZEVEDO.

CLEARING STOCK.
AT HALF PRICE.

Mr. J. NEUBERG, being desirous of having a speedy clearance of a large stock of the undermentioned GOODS, he begs to offer them at HALF PRICE for CASH only, on delivery of the articles:—

Great variety of FANCY GOODS.

A large assortment of ENGLISH, FRENCH, and GERMAN TOYS.

BOHEMIAN GLASS WARE—comprising of Flower Vases, Toilet Sets, Card Plates, Bouquet-holders, &c., &c.

WALL PAPERS and BORDERS, plain and ornamental.

Constituents in the Mofussil will be good enough to accompany their orders with a remittance to ensure compliance with the same.

J. NEUBERG.

6 Hummum Street, Fort.

VELOCIPEDES of every description, for Gentlemen, Ladies, and Children. Best forged steel, with brake, and best Hickory Wheels. The French Velocipede Company, through their English Manufacturers, offer the very best Velocipedes at prices from £10 to £14. Liberal terms to Importers. The Export and Shipping Department is under the care of Tangye Brothers & Holman, of 10, Laurence Pountney Lane, London. The English Wholesale Agents are S. & E. Ransome & Co. All communications to be made to the General Manager, A. DAVIS, 14, Strand, London. Trade Mark, a Bicycle.

⁂ "The Velocipede, its history, and how to use it," can be obtained for 8 annas of the publisher of this Journal.

THOMPSON and COMPANY.
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
Opposite the Secretariate,
22, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
From the late firm of
ROGERS & Co.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Every care and attention is given to this Department of our business, and being under our personal superintendence, Physicians and Patients may rely on all articles being supplied of the best quality, and prepared with exactness and uniformity.

MEDICINE CHESTS IN GREAT VARIETY.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS CAREFULLY REFILLED.

Messrs. Thompson & Co. devote particular attention to Ships' Medicine Chests, and will, at any time, send on Board a competent party to have the Chest examined, free of charge.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Hair Brushes.	Flesh Gloves.
Nail Brushes.	Chest Expanders.
Tooth Brushes.	Eau de Cologne.
Combs.	Violet Powder.
Corn Plasters.	Feeding Bottles.
Perfumery.	Court Plaster.
Sponges.	Filters.
Sponge Bags.	

AND A LARGE STOCK OF OTHER SUNDRIES.

PIPES, TOBACCO, CHEROOTS.

Orders from Outstations, accompanied by a Bombay reference will receive every care and attention.

THOMPSON & Co.

NOTICES.

WATERPROOFS,
JUST RECEIVED EX GOLCONDA.

WATERPROOF PARAMATTA Coats, Leggins, and Caps, light and comfortable; will resist any quantity of rain, and wear well without sticking. The Caps have ventilating tops. Price of complete suit, net cash, Rs. 25. Remittance with order.

Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

PERFORATED CARDS.—For Flower painting, needlework, &c., &c. Size of Cards 24 by 18 inches. Several sizes of perforations. Rs. 1 per Card.

Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

TINTED and WHITE CARDS for mounting Photographs or Drawings, of various thicknesses and tints, mostly of a pale buff, grey, and stone colours.

Mounts cut to any shape and size, with or without gold edges round picture.

PICTURE FRAMES made to order.

One hundred Patterns of FRAME MOULDINGS to select from.

WASHABLE GILT FRAME MOULDINGS from Rs. 12 to Rs. 50 per one hundred feet.

Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

TIFFIN BASKETS.—Flat Hamper-shape Tiffin Baskets, to go under the seat of a railway carriage; each Basket contains

- 2 Metal Plates.
- 2 Knives (Ivory Handles).
- 2 Forks (Electroplated).
- 2 Tumblers.
- 2 Finger Napkins.
- 1 Pepper and Salt Box.
- 1 Butter Jar.
- 1 Metal Sandwich or meat case.
- 1 Glass Liquor Bottle with metal screw top, wicker-work covered, and has a metal pull off drinking cup.

Price of Basket complete, net cash, Rs. 20.

Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

PATENT PORTABLE INK BOTTLES.—Just received, per Overland, a large quantity of Patent Spring and other Pocket Ink Bottles, invaluable to travellers, as they are not likely to get out of order and the ink cannot possibly get out, let the bottle be turned in whatever position it may.

	Rs. as.
Square shape, covered with morocco leather, spring fastening and extra slide bolt, doubly secure	1 4
Do. do. with clasp instead of bolt	1 8
Round pattern patent, spring top	1 8
Do. do. large size	1 12
New patent round pattern, brass spring top, covered with russia leather, opens with a half turn of the top, cannot get out of order	2 8
Do. do. large size	3 8
Extra finished round pattern, spring top, covered with morocco leather	2 4
Do. large size	2 8
Do. russia leather	2 12
Do. do. do. larger size, and with extra inside spring cover	5 6

A large stock of spring and other Inkstands to select from.

Orders from outstations must be accompanied by a remittance for the amount, and four annas in the Rupee extra for postage of Ink Bottle.

Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

BASS & Co.'s INDIA PALE ALE,
Bottled by R. Porter & Co., London.

SOUNDY & Co., BOMBAY,
IMPORTERS.

Orders are registered, and as shipments arrive are supplied according to priority.

Prices for Cash only.		Per doz.	Per cask.
Cask containing 3 dozen quarts	...	Rs. 5 8	Rs. 16 8
Cask „ 6 dozen pints	...	3 12	22 8
Cask „ 4 Imp. pints	...	4 0	16 8

HENRI KLASEREI'S
FINE-FLAVOURED
SHERRIES,

Warranted pure and unadulterated. The first expression of the best grapes.

GOLDEN SHERRY.

A rich and luscious Wine, case containing one dozen quarts Rs. 22
(White Capsules.)

FINE SHERRY.

A wholesome, invigorating, tonic Wine, case containing one dozen quarts... ... ... Rs. 26
(Black Capsule.)

EAST INDIA SHERRY.

Double-voyaged and of remarkably fine quality, case containing one dozen quarts... ... ... Rs. 34
(Blue Capsule.)

HENRI KLASEREI'S
FINE-FLAVOURED
BORDEAUX WINES,
Warranted pure and unadulterated.

CLARET.

Excellent quality and of mellowed character, case containing one dozen quarts... ... ... Rs. 14
(White Capsule.)

ST. JULLIEN, 1865.

A fine Wine, soft and of full bouquet, case containing one dozen quarts... ... ... Rs. 20
(Black Capsule.)

MARGAUX, 1865.

A choice expression of a fine vintage, and strongly recommended, case containing one dozen quarts... ... Rs. 30
(Blue Capsule.)

The above Wines are from the eminent firm of HENRI KLASEREI, and are guaranteed to be free from any mixture whatever; they have been bottled in the Chateaux, in the very districts in which the grapes have been expressed.

⁂ Each cork and capsule is marked HK., with a Star and Crescent.

SOUNDY & Co., BOMBAY,
SOLE IMPORTERS AND AGENTS FOR
HENRI KLASEREI.

MESSRS. M. B. COHEN & Co., Shipping and General Commission Agents, No. 8, Meadow Street, Entrance Bell Lane.

M. B. COHEN & Co.

20th January 1869.

N. B.—Orders from Up-country promptly attended to.

LIVERY STABLES.—Pestonjee Eduljee Shroff, Kalbadavie Road, opposite the Shop of Nuthoo Ebram.

P. E. S. lets out on hire good Palanquins, Shigrams, Phaetons, Broughams, or Carriages, with either one Horse or a pair. Charges moderate. Terms—Cash in advance.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.

To ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, &c.—The SUBSCRIBERS OFFER for SALE about 2,800 square feet of Messrs. Arrowsmith's PARQUET FLOORING, just arrived, per ship British Admiral. The pattern can be seen, and other information obtained, on application.

Just received, a few 6 and 8 inch Double Barrel LIFT PUMPS.

STONEBREAKERS' HAMMERS.
LOWMOOR PLATES, ⅜ and ½ inch thick.
PLATES suitable for GIRDER, making ¼ and ⅜ inch thick, 8 and 12 feet long, 2, 2½ and 3 feet wide.
GALVANISED CORRUGATED IRON, No. 24 Gauge.
Ditto ditto ditto No. 16 ditto.
CAST IRON PIPES, 2 to 12 inches dia.
ENGINEERS' and CONTRACTORS' TOOLS.
Estimates given for every description of Iron Work and Machinery.

W. NICOL & Co.

KINLOCH and ALLAN, Iron Merchants.

Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Cast and Blister Steel.
Pig and Sheet Lead.
Lead and Wrought Iron Pipe.
Cast Iron Pipes.
Contractors' Tools.
Crab Winches.
Wrought Iron Hand Pumps.
Hardware.

One 14 H. P. Portable Engine, complete.
One Pumping Engine to lift and force 3,000 gallons per hour, complete.
Haley's Jacks from 2 to 20 tons.

MAIN'S "PATENT" CONTINUOUS BAR FENCING.

This Fence is now universally admitted to be the best and most secure that can be adopted; and from its great durability, and the facility with which it can be erected or removed, is in the end the cheapest.

As compared with a Wire Fence its advantages are—

1st. Its greater strength and weight. The Horizontal Bars being stronger and heavier than Wires, the "Continuous Bar Fencing" is not so easily injured; and what is of great importance, it is visible to animals, and thus accidents by animals running against the Fence are, in general, prevented.

2nd. No stones are required, and therefore a "Continuous Bar Fence" can be erected more quickly, without breaking up the ground, and by ordinary labourers.

3rd. No "Stays" or other "Extras" for curves are required.

KINLOCH and ALLAN, having been appointed Sole Agents for Messrs. A. and J. Main & Co., are now prepared to give quotations for the above, as also for Wire Fencing, Wire Netting, Ornamental Gates, Railings, &c., &c.

14 Meadow Street

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.
J. J. CORDES & Co.,
The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as
"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross," as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

DOS WORKS:—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

JUDSON'S SIMPLE DYES FOR THE PEOPLE (registered) are undoubtedly the most useful article ever offered to the public

ANY ONE CAN USE THEM.

Anything can be dyed with them in a few minutes without soiling the hands. In England "Judson's Dyes" are as "Household Words." Articles of Clothing that have been put aside as faded and useless may be made nearly equal to new, by merely following the simple directions appended to each bottle of Dy

NAMES OF COLOURS.

Magenta, Mauve, Violet, Scarlet, Green, Blue, Pink, Crimson, Brown, Canary, Orange, Black.

PRICE SIXPENCE PER BOTTLE.

May be had of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world or wholesale of

DANIEL JUDSON & SON, 19a, Coleman St., London.

Agents at Bombay.
Bolton & Co., Elphinstone Circle.
Treacher & Co. (Limited).

N B.—Observe our Trade Mark on every bottle.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET steady. Elphinstones Rs. 1,030, Colabas Rs. 1,760, for time; New Freres Rs. 205.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital.	Noml. of sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Rate per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
1,000,000	100	all	10 p.ct	Agra Bank	126
3,140,000	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1675
3,000,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	615
3,750,000	1,000	all	7½ p.ct	Ditto of Madras	1,620
750,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	355
700,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	210
1,000,000	500	250	8 do.	Delhi and London	200
1,000,000	250	125	8 do.	National Bank of India	145
500,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	425

PRESS COMPANIES.

427,400	2,850	...	350ps	Akbar Press Co.	2,325
40,000	2,000	1,100	200ps	Albert Co. Kurrachee	900
75,000	3,000	850	30do.	Alexandra Press Co.	625
187,500	12,000	11,000	1750ps	Apollo Press Co.	10,300
80,000	2,000	2,000	100do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,350
...	500	500	100do.	Do. New	600
...	1,880	1,880	100do.	Colaba Press Co	11,400
70,000	2,000	2,000	...	East India Press Co	1,300
937,500	8,500	8,500	1000ps	Fort Press Co.	10,500
60,000	2,000	1,800	100ps	Framji Cowasji Press	1,325
100,000	6,000	4,000	425 ps	Hydraulic Press Co.	3,600
20,000	5,000	2,000	...	Kurrachee Press Co.	1,025
300,000	1,000	500	...	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	350
30,000	2,500	2,500	490 ps	Prince of Wales Press	2,950
45,000	2,000	750	...	Victoria Press, Madras	1,300

CALCUTTA.—20TH JULY, 1869.

Government Securities.—The transactions in 4 per cents., reported to-day, exceed 5 lakhs of which about a third sold for cash at Rs. 94-8 and 94-10 or 5-8 and 5-6 discount; the remainder, it was said, obtained the same prices, payment being by Bills of Exchange. Only small amounts of 5 per cents. of 1856-57 were bought at quotations.

The following sales and purchases of shares were reported to-day:—

National Bank shares, at Rs. 139.

East Indian Railway Stock, at Rs. 240 per £20.

Goosery Cotton Mills Co.'s shares at Rs. 202, exclusive of the dividend.

Port Canning Land Investment, &c., Co.'s shares, were again in demand, both for Bombay orders and by bazar speculators; the market opened at Rs. 300, and slowly advanced to Rs. 305, 310, touched 312½, and, in the afternoon again declined to Rs. 305, at which price one or two small lots sold after 5 P.M.

A batch of Tirhoot Indigo Co.'s shares were placed at Rs. 52 per share of Rs. 200 paid-up.—*Englishman.*

MILITARY.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 24.

Leckie, Colonel, Superintendent Army Clothing, on duty, to Poona.

Wynch, Captain, Royal Artillery, to join, to Kamptee.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Poona, 23rd July, 1869.

The services of No. 1431, Acting Bombardier Louis Kennedy, 18th Brigade Royal Artillery, are placed at the disposal of the Commissary General, for employment in the Commissariat Department.

The Officer Commanding A and B Batteries E Brigade Royal Horse Artillery and D Battery 18th Brigade Royal Artillery, are authorised to issue an extra 5 lbs. of grass daily to each horse in their respective Batteries from 16th July to 16th September 1869.

The undermentioned officers are reported to have passed the required examination in native languages as follows:—

Hindoostani Higher Standard—Lieutenant W. H. C. Wyllie, 28th Punjaub N. I.

Lieutenant J. H. Newill, 1st Madras Cavalry.

Lieutenant A. Fishe, 2nd Battalion 1st Foot.

Lieutenant A. F. F. Adams, 1st Battalion 2nd Foot.

Ensign R. S. Simpson 1st Battalion 2nd Foot.

Lieutenant H. F. Seagrove 1st Battalion 23rd Foot.

Ensign W. J. Morse, 102nd Foot.

Guzerati.—Assistant Surgeon A. S. Jayakar, Indian Medical Department.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, 19th July 1869.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following promotions and appointment, subject to approval by Her Majesty:—

5th Lancers.—Lieutenant Frederick Sedley to be Captain, without purchase, vice Thackwell, deceased. Dated 25th June 1869.

Lieutenant James Dennis to be Adjutant, vice Sedley, promoted. Dated 25th June 1869.

Cornet Cyril William B. Bell to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Dennis, appointed Adjutant. Dated 25th June 1869.

Cornet Alexander Macnamara to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Bell, a probationer for the Staff Corps. Dated 25th June 1869.

The Commander-in Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

10th Bengal Cavalry.—Captain H. C. Greenaway to retain the appointment of Adjutant, on promotion to the rank of Captain. Dated 9th July 1869.

5th Native Infantry.—Captain T. D. Madden to retain the appointment of Adjutant, on his promotion to the rank of Captain. Dated 8th July 1869.

8th Native Infantry.—Ensign R. A. Gilchrist, 25th Foot, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to be 2nd Wing Subaltern, on probation, vice Verner, appointed 1st Wing Subaltern. Dated 8th July 1869.

Lieutenant Colonel J. E Fraser, Staff Corps, Assistant Adjutant General, having returned from sick furlough to Europe, is posted to the Allahabad Division, vice Lieutenant Colonel H. E. Iremonger, Staff Corps, proceeding on furlough to Europe. Lieutenant Colonel Fraser is directed to proceed and join forthwith.

Captain M. A. D. Orchard is promoted to 1st class Barrackmaster, vice Major Bruce, permitted to resign at his own request.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, the retirement from the service, by the sale of his commission, of Lieutenant C. H. Newbatt, 2nd Battalion 10th Foot, published in General Orders of the 29th May 1868, is cancelled.

Lieutenant A. C. Toker, Staff Corps, (Adjutant 18th Native Infantry,) is permitted to proceed to Calcutta, to appear before a medical board, preparatory to applying for sick leave to sea.

Lieutenant R. C. Beavan, Staff Corps, whose services were recently placed at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief, is attached to the 10th Native Infantry, at Cawnpore.

The Huzara Field Force order, dated the 21st September 1868, appointing Staff Assistant Surgeon R. C. C. Hickson to the medical charge of the Field Hospital (British Troops) Abbottabad, vice Assistant Surgeon W. Miller, is confirmed, with the sanction of Government.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

20th Hussars.—Lieutenant C. Mangles, to remain in England, from the 16th November 1869 to the 15th May 1870, in extension of private affairs.

Royal Horse Artillery.—Lieutenant C. R. E. Wheatley, (C. Battery, D. Brigade,) to England, overland, to appear before a medical board.

Royal Artillery.—Surgeon D. Woods, (14th Brigade,) to the Dalhousie hills, from the 20th July to the 20th October, on urgent private affairs.

Assistant Surgeon H. C. Guinness, (D. Battery, 8th Brigade,) to Nynee Tal, from the 29th June to the 15th July, on private affairs, in extension of privilege leave.

5th Foot, (1st Battalion.)—Lieutenant T. Tarleton, for one month from the 19th July 1869, to port of embarkation and thence to England, for six months, on urgent private affairs.

Lieutenant C. de J. Græme, to the hills north of Dalhousie, from the 15th July to the 15th October, on private affairs.

12th Foot, (2nd Battalion.)—Captain E. Chinn, to England, overland, to appear before a medical board.

21st Foot, (2nd Battalion.)—Captain M. Thunder, to England, for 15 months, from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs.

23rd Foot, (1st Battalion.)—Captain C. Monsell, to England, overland, to appear before a medical board.

37th Foot.—Staff Assistant Surgeon J. E. Purdon, M. B., to remain at Nynee Tal, from the 14th June to the 14th July, on private affairs, in extension of privilege leave

60th Foot, (2nd Battalion.)—Lieutenant G. L. M'L Farmer, to the hills north of Deyrah, on private affairs, from the 20th September to the 14th October.

[This cancels the leave granted in G. O. C. C. 26th ultimo, p. 269.]

Staff Corps.—Lieutenant Colonel J. F. Stafford, (Commandant 19th Native Infantry,) to remain at Simla, on medical certificate, from the 5th July to the 1st November, in extension of privilege leave, under the Rules of 1868.

Major A. Cory, (Brigade Major, Rawul Pindee,) to remain at Simla, on medical certificate, from the 2nd July to the 1st October, in extension of privilege leave.

Captain W. Musgrave, (2nd in Command and Squadron Officer 15th Bengal Cavalry,) to Cashmere, from the 11th May to the 10th October, on medical certificate.

[In cancellation of the leave granted him in G. O. C. C. 4th ultimo, p. 225.]

Medical Staff.—Staff Assistant Surgeon A. Neill, to England, overland, to appear before a medical board.

RETURNS OF HORSES.

The attention of Commanding Officers of European Cavalry Regiments and Batteries of Artillery is called to the necessity for the punctual transmission to the Examiner of Stud Accounts of the Annual Abstract Return of horses with their Regiments and Batteries, as required by G. G. O. No. 532, dated 21st August 1863.

THE MUTINY ACT.

The Mutiny Act, dated the 19th day of April 1869, together with the Articles of War thereto annexed, having been received, the Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to promulgate the same, and to direct that from and after this date the said Act and Articles shall, under the provisions of the 102nd Section of the said Mutiny Act, be in full force, and be proceeded under by all Courts Martial and Commanding Officers, until the 1st day of January 1871.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—23RD JULY.

London	Cotton	£1 10s. 0d. Nominal per ton.
	Cases	£1 7s. 6d. to £1 10s. 0d. ,,
	Seeds	£1 0s. 0d. to £1 5s. 0d. ,,
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 7s. 6d. to £1 12s. 6d. ,,
	Wooden Ships	£1 5s. 0d. to £1 10s. 0d. ,,
	Myrabolns & Coir bdls	£0 10s. 0d. to £0 12s. 6d. ,,
	Seeds	£0 17s. 6d. to £1 0s. 0d. ,,
Havre	Cotton	£2 0s. 0d. Nominal.
	Coffee	Nominal
Overland	Steamers	£3 15s. 0d. to £4 0s. 0d
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 10 per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 2 8 0 to 2 12 0 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 13 to 14 and Calcutta Port Charges
Mauritius		8 annas per bag nominal.

ARRIVAL.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
24	Defiance	Hughes	Liverpool, April 11.

DEPARTURE.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
24	Abyssinia (s)	Templeton	Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Saturday last:—

Ship Scindia, Carr, to Java.

Ship Hilja, Blombery, to Batavia.

CALCUTTA.

DEPARTURE.

July 19 Deccan ...... — ......

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette"

Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along ever line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel Keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language), Advertisers would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette" Press.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, 1868.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

AINSWORTH—July 23rd, at Mattarpacady, the wife of Mr. C. Ainsworth, of a daughter.

TUBACK—July 25th, at Colaba, the wife of Mr. M. P. Tuback, senior, of a son.

WEBB—July 24th, at their residence, Bandora, the wife of Mr. A. Webb, Assistant Superintendent of Markets, of a daughter.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

DEATHS.

KNYVETT—July 15th, at the Jeypore Dak Bungalow, of cholera, after a few hours' illness, Captain Frederick Arthur Currie Knyvett, B.S.C., Commanding Mairwarra Battalion, son of the late Colonel Knyvett, aged 32 years.

YEATTS—July 17th, at Kussowlie, Catherine Jane, daughter of Quarter Master Alexander Yeatts, 92nd Gordon Highlanders, aged 10 months.

GARDINER—July 17th, at Dugshaie, Henry John, the youngest child of Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. T. G. Gardiner, of "The Buffs," aged 18 months and 15 days.

Now Ready,

REPORT OF THE BOMBAY BANK COMMISSION.

JUST PUBLISHED, at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, a reprint of the REPORT of the BOMBAY BANK COMMISSION. Price Re. 1.

"Bombay Gazette" Office, July 15th, 1869.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JULY 26, 1869.

THE last meeting of the Bench of Justices ought to afford some consolation to those who still believe that so strangely constituted a body can effectively superintend and control Municipal affairs; for it stands out conspicuously as a business-like meeting, remarkable for good sense, temper, and deliberation. Some persons are malicious enough to impute the result to the rain, which kept away some and lowered the exuberant spirits of those who were present. We do not pretend to account for the characteristics of the day's proceedings, and are content to let them go for what they are worth. If we ventured to make any remark, it would be that the workman-like aspect of the Bench on this occasion may, *primâ facie*, be attributed to the scantiness of the attendance. It is, so far, testimony in favour of a small manageable deliberative body.

The first thing one observes is the expansion of the auditors' functions. Not only has the dispute between Mr. Crawford and Mr. Shapoorjee been referred to these gentlemen, but the Bench has erected them into a sort of court of inquiry, or supplementary controllership, to discover whether the expenditure sanctioned by the Bench has been exceeded by the Municipal Commissioner; whether, in short, the money voted in one year is duly appropriated, or whether the debts of one year are paid out of the revenue of another. Without dogmatising on the subject, we are bound to remark that this is a very great extension of the scope of an audit. Practically the Controller ought to see that the monies voted are spent in accordance with the votes of the Bench; he ought to report on the whole subject; and he ought to point out, if the Municipal Commissioner neglected to do so, when the expenditure is in excess of income. We are also of opinion that a Controller, having the weight and authority which, under the Act, he is supposed to possess, should be the tribunal in the last resort before whom any question, like that between Mr. Shapoorjee and Mr. Crawford, should be tried. It must be admitted that to impose the performance of such functions on the Controller presupposes that he is a perfectly independent agent, brave enough and strong enough to maintain his place in the administration, and to decide without any leanings one way or the other. That the Bench should refuse to confide in the Controller, and throw the burden on the auditors, is some evidence that the Controller does not, at present, come up even to the standard which satisfies the Bench. It should be remarked, however, that the Bench by giving such scope to the auditors is virtually creating a new controlership. Indeed, the auditors are now made to supplement alike the Finance Committee and the Controller. To such anomalous proceedings is the Bench driven by the clumsy Act of 1865.

But the greatest anomaly and clearest proof of the weakness, alike of the Bench and the special engine of control created by the Act, is the extraordinary fact that on the 19th of July 1869, the Bench should still be waiting for the accounts of 1868! The greatest gain to the Bench was that a man holding the position held by Mr. C. Chapman was chairman on the occasion. His accession to the Finance Committee will strengthen that body, not only because Mr. Chapman is independent and competent, but because he shows a praiseworthy desire to work for the public good. We are not surprised that he should comment on the absence of the accounts from the Report of the Commissioner. The non-production of anything resembling a balance-sheet has long been a subject of remark in private society. It betrays a remissness and laxity of administration, and to the public it matters nothing whether the fault must be laid at the door of the Commissioner or the late Executive Engineer. At this moment we know nothing of the financial condition and prospects of the Municipality. It is matter for doubt whether the fifteen lakhs loan, plus the outstandings—collected with such energy *after* the Town Duties Act had been secured—and the yield of the Town Duties, will suffice to efface the deficit and save us from another loan at the beginning of 1870. That such a state of things should exist is quite sufficient proof of the impotence of the Bench and the indifference of the Government. What prospect have we of any improvement? Mr. Chapman, it is true, has reminded the Commissioner that a mere statement of income and expenditure is not a balance sheet; that a real balance sheet is absolutely essential; and that the accounts at present are in a most unsatisfactory state. But, unhappily, we have heard all this before, and gained nothing thereby, because there is nowhere any power, able, or if able, willing, to insist on the reform of abuses which would not be tolerated for a week in any Collectorate. While we regard the last meeting of the Bench with satisfaction, we cannot fail to remember that one swallow does not make a summer, nor that nothing whatever has been altered in the fundamental constitution of an administrative machine which, after four years' trial, has proved so unfit for the ends it was, we suppose, designed to accomplish.

The absence of accounts from the Report of the Municipal Commissioner—a fact already noticed—is not the only omission of which we have reason to complain. We do not find anywhere in the Report any narrative of the important proceedings of last year which ended, after a severe debate, in the passage of the Octroi Bill and the negotiation of the fifteen lakhs loan. Yet we submit that, in a report on the year 1868, a history of the mode whereby it came to pass that grain is taxed in 1869, should have found a place. The Municipal Commissioner is not wanting in courage, and we cannot assume, for a moment, that he feared to recall and even exult in the tactics which, beginning by the attack on the Licence Tax and continued by the reduction of the House Duty, prepared the way, by the deliberate creation of a deficit, for the grand scheme framed expressly to levy black mail on the trade of Western India, and to take toll on the food of the people. Some account should have been given of the part played by the "outstandings" in this unhappy campaign. No one could have told us the whole story better than a Municipal Commissioner who lent all his energies to promote and achieve the project, to which, in its truncated shape, the Government gave such a reluctant consent. In any review of the financial history of 1868 the story of the "grand and comprehensive scheme," and of the means employed to secure its adoption ought to find a place. But as the Municipal Commissioner did not think it expedient to "encumber,"—we should have said "light up,"—the body of his report with financial information essential to a knowledge of our financial status, we ought not, perhaps, to be astonished at the omission of all reference to the most important political and social contest in 1868. But we shall hear enough of the Octroi Duties before we have done with them, and we do not intend that they shall be forgotten.

IT is now reported that Captain Sladen, who intended going home on sick leave, has decided on remaining at Mandalay.

ALLAHABAD is to have a "Cathedral," if there can be such a thing without a Bishop. The designs of Mr. Emerson, of Bombay, have been accepted, and it is said that this architect will carry out his own plans.—*Friend of India.*

THE "Delhi Gazette" hears that there is some likelihood of the recently discovered and now popular station of Thundiani, near Abbottabad, being finally abandoned or given up as a residence by Government servants, in consequence of its isolated and indefensible position, and distance from military aid.

LIKE the rest of "society" in Bombay the Bishop has made Poona his head-quarters during the rainy season, when that otherwise brown and dusty station is charming. The "Church Gazette" mentions that he is inspecting the outlying stations in the Deccan, and will visit Sind in December to hold his first ordination at Kurrachee.—*Friend of India.*

THE Khangaom branch railway, says the "Pioneer," is now in full progress. There was at one time lately a difficulty about the permanent way, which is to be procured from the old Back Bay reclamation works at Bombay. But this has been satisfactorily overcome, and there are no grounds for doubting that the line may be completed by the end of the year.

IT looks very like a probability that Lord Mayo's present intention is to revisit Simla next year, when he has determined upon having a very necessary addition made to Government House here. A spacious apartment is to be built, wherein he can hold his levees, durbars, councils, dinners, concerts and all public assemblages. This room is to be ready by the time the Viceroy comes up in spring.—*Indian Volunteer Service Gazette.*

WE ("Englishman") understand that a commitee is to be formed for the purpose of reporting on the breeding establishments throughout India. For this committee Bengal give a well known light cavalry officer, Major Frere; Bombay follows suit with another well known officer, Lieutenant Colonel Thornhill, but Madras names Captain Napier Campbell, Royal Horse Artillery. The object of the committee is to find out the best description of horse fit for native cavalry, and to regulate the breeding of such animals.

THE "Madras Mail" understands that Lord Mayo has just offered Mr. J. R. Kindersley, C.S., the Officiating Judicial Commissioner of Mysore, the third Judgeship of the High Court at Lahore, and that that gentleman has declined the appointment. Mr. Kindersley will, in all probability, be selected to act as a Judge of the Madras High Court, should, as is probable, Mr. Collett shortly go home on furlough. It is supposed that Mr. Kindersley has hopes of being offered the Chief Commissionership of Mysore, which will become vacant early next year, on the retirement of Mr. Bowring, C.S.I.; but we fear any such hope is doomed to be disappointed. Mr. Kindersley is essentially a judicial officer.

THE Commander-in-Chief of Madras is expected to return to the presidency town about the end of next month.

IT is stated that Mr. Thomas Jones has been appointed Inspector General of Printing Offices in Bengal, on a salary of 1,000 rising to 1,500 rupees.

THE "Jubbulpore Chronicle" reports the appearance of cholera in the 2nd Battalion 12th Regiment at that station. Three fatal cases are said to have occurred on the 20th.

The question of raising a new police levy of Kookies, numbering about 2,000 men, especially for the eastern frontier, has (we learn from the "Indian Daily News") been finally settled, and a report has been submitted on the subject by the Inspector-General of Police, who strongly recommends the measure.

UPWARDS of £25,000 worth of gold (says the "Madras Mail") was imported into Madras from Australia by the last steamer. The supplies drawn by India from Australia have been increasing enormously of late. The Banks find that they can get gold cheaper from the Colonies than from England.

A SWINDLER, calling himself "Major Evans Lawrence" and a nephew of the late Governor General, has been victimizing the Shanghai tradesmen. He was, he said, employed by the French Government in Saigon to superintend the dock building going on there, and got £1,500 a month. He had also his full pay of £95 a month from the British army.

BOTH the heavy battery and the Mountain Train, six guns each, have at last entered the Khyber Pass, (says the "Delhi Gazette,") and are on their way to Cabul. The Ameer had considerable difficulty in arranging matters with the Khyberees through his agent, Shahmurd Khan. His Highness was rather slow in "paying up" and the Khyberees not disposed to "give credit."

THE autumnal meeting of the Simla races will take place at Annandale on the 11th of September and three subsequent days. With so great a lover of sport as our present Viceroy we anticipate the meeting will be a tip-top affair. We shall give a programme of the races in some future issue, at present we shall only state that there are Peterhoff and Woodville Stakes, Merchant's Cup, and several other valuable stakes.—*Indian Volunteer Service Gazette.*

THE "Penang Gazette" states that Sir Harry Ord, Governor of the Straits Settlements, is about to proceed to Batavia to have an interview with the Governor-General of the Dutch Settlements. It appears that the monopolies and duties exacted at the pepper ports on the east coast of Sumatra have long been a standing complaint against the Dutch Government. The object of Sir Harry Ord's visit is to effect a settlement of this much-vexed question.

A BRIGADE Order, dated the 21st instant, contains (says our Agra contemporary) a copy of a telegram received by the Major General Commanding the Division from the Adjutant General of the Army, which is as follows:—"The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to direct remission of imprisonment in all simple cases of habitual drunkenness for which men may be undergoing confinement on the 19th July instant. The loss of one penny a day is to continue in force according to sentence of court-martial."

AT the last moment (says the "Englishman") the arrangements for the conduct of the Bengal office were changed. Mr. A. Rivers Thomson will not take up the duties of Secretary in the Revenue and General Departments immediately. He will take charge of Mr. Dampier's office under present arrangements about the middle of September. Meanwhile as a temporary measure Mr. A. Mackenzie will act for Mr. Dampier and Mr. Westland for Mr. Mackenzie. The Hon'ble Ashley Eden, with a portion of the office, will accompany the Lieutenant-Governor to Soory.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE IRISH CHURCH BILL.

LONDON, 22ND JULY.

Government have decided to proceed with the Irish Church Bill in the House of Lords notwithstanding the rejection of the preamble.

A colliery explosion occurred yesterday at Wigan, resulting in the loss of 48 lives.

LONDON, 23RD JULY.

In the House of Lords last night Earl Granville announced that he would proceed with the Bill for the disestablishment of the Irish Church.

Lord Cairns stated he had had a conference with Earl Granville, and that a compromise had been arrived at. The original date of the disestablishment had been restored and a portion of the surplus funds was to be left, to be disposed of by Parliament in alleviation of unavoidable calamities.

THE COMPROMISE BETWEEN THE LORDS AND COMMONS.

LONDON, 23RD JULY.

The House of Lords have adopted the proposed compromise on the Irish Church Bill.

In the House of Commons yesterday Mr. Grant Duff, replying to Mr. Lawson, said that the increased cultivation of opium in Bengal was merely intended to mitigate the fluctuations of the market.

ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT EASTERN OFF THE AMERICAN COAST.

LONDON, 24TH JULY.

The House of Commons have agreed to the compromise effected in words (between Earl Granville and Lord Cairns).

The French Atlantic Cable Expedition has arrived off the American Coast. The Great Eastern had anchored, and preparations were being made to land the cable.

Mustapha Fazil, brother of the Viceroy of Egypt, has had an interview with the Sultan, and has since been appointed Minister without Portfolio.

The Viceroy, it is said, in consequence of despatches received from Constantinople, has decided to return abruptly to Egypt. His Highness embarked at Toulon yesterday.

The Sultan is making great preparations to receive the Empress of the French.

It is announced by telegraph from Spain that a conspiracy to assassinate Serrano, Prim, and Rivero has been discovered in Madrid.

Numerous arrests of Carlists have been made.

The Duc de Montpensier has entered Spain to claim his rights.

LONDON, 21ST JULY, AFT.

The Cotton Market to-day was quiet. Prices were unchanged.

Fair Dhollera 10¼d.

At the Periodical Buildings for Government Bills on India £273,000 were allotted to Calcutta and £52,000 to Madras. The minimum rate fixed was 1s. 10¾d. Tenders at 1s. 1½d. received 39 per cent.

LONDON, 22ND JULY, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was steady.

Fair Dhollera 10¼d.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending 21st July show the following results:—

Reserve of Notes ....£10,375,000 Inc. £500,000

Bills discounted......£15,375,000 Dec. £250,000

Cash......................£20,250,000 Inc. £625,000

[BY INDIAN TELEGRAPH.]

THE CHINA MAIL.

GALLE, 24TH JULY, 11-2 A.M.

THE steamer Behar has arrived. She left Hongkong on the 8th, Singapore on the 16th, and Penang on the 18th July.

She brings the following news from Japan:—

Hakodate and Miaco have been captured by the Mikado's troops.

The Hayamaro steamer has been totally lost by striking on a rock in the inland sea.

A large number of pirates have been captured there by H. M.'s steamer Bouncer in concert with gunboats Anlan and Suitsing.

The Foochow tea market has been opened.

CALCUTTA, 23RD JULY, 3-35 P.M.

Govt. Paper { Fours Rs. 5-6. / Fives Rs. 9½. / Fives and a half, Rs. 13½.

Exchange 1s. 11⅛d.

Freights, Deadweight, rice 15s.

Jute £2 2s. 6d.

Linseed, £1 17s. 6d.

Shirtings, Rs. 5-12.

Madapollams, Rs. 2-8.

Mule Twist, 6 annas 9 pie.

Market for piece-goods, quiet.

Market for twist, better.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

THE *Bangalore Herald* hears "that a telegram from Simla has been received in the station, stating that the 16th (Queen's) Lancers will not proceed to Secunderabad as was anticipated. We believe that it is not yet definitely decided whether the 18th Hussars go to Mhow or not. They may probably go there, and the 15th Hussars to Hyderabad. That regiment is expected in Bombay at the latter end of the year."

A Madras paper says—"The A, B and C Batteries of the 9th Brigade Royal Artillery are expected to arrive at Bombay about the beginning of November next and will take the place of the 14th Brigade to be sent to England from that presidency. The 89th Regiment will take the place of 90th going to England from Kamptee, and either the 2nd Battalion 10th Regiment or the 2nd Battalion 19th Foot will be transferred from this command to the Bengal Presidency to garrison Fort William. The above two regiments are mentioned because they have long Indian service before them."

HOW NOT TO DO IT.

THERE is another good illustration (says the *Indian Daily News*) of how not to do it. When anything is required, officialism is as gracious as possible. If we want to get an exhibition all are graciously invited to contribute, and they frequently do so, and some one gets credit for the energy and taste displayed. A considerable amount of credit was gained by India in the late Paris Exhibition, so much so that a number of exhibitors were deemed worthy of some acknowledgment in return. The selection of these, if we remember rightly, was entrusted to the agent or commissioner who was sent to Paris on behalf of the Indian exhibitors. But it is not unlikely that these return presents will share the fate of the mutiny medals. They were allowed to tarnish in some Government office, and we are not sure whether they are not still in some corner of Calcutta. So with these "return presents." It is too much trouble to send them to their respective owners, and they are lying in some godown at the Foreign Office, a monument to our official industry and attention in a matter of courtesy which ought not to have been delayed beyond the time necessary to forward them to those who have been deemed worthy of them.

ATTEMPTED RAID IN HUZARA.

WE (*Pioneer*) are enabled now to give full particulars of the last attempted raid in Huzara. On the 10th of this month some partizans of the deposed Khan of Agrore, of whom the least insignificant were Kudrat Shah of Pharari, Atta Mahomed Khan Hussunzye, and Jareef Khan Akazye, did their best to burn two hamlets in Agrore, but the attempt was abortive. They had at first tried to enter Agrore by the route taken last year by the assailants of the Oghee Thannah; but our worst enemies of that period, the villagers of Shahtool and some of the chowkeedar villagers, turned out and prevented their passing. The raiders then made a detour and descended by another path to a hamlet called Godheree, and set some huts on fire. The inhabitants, however, of the adjacent village, Jaskote, assembled in force, promptly extinguished the flames at Godheree, and drove off the assailants, wounding a couple of them. The latter then dispersed, and have been no more heard of. No movement whatever of police was requisite, the villagers of the district having taken the restoration of order into their own hands with a promptitude and energy which perhaps might not have been shown in Hertfordshire.

INDIA'S INDEBTEDNESS.

THE natives of India hold almost none of our railway stock and comparatively little of our debt. The registered debt of India, as distinguished from that issued and paid in gold in England, was £62,827,200 at the end of last year. Of this 15¾ millions had been enfaced for payment of interest in London, and notes representing so much as 9½ millions had not been presented for interest. Of the remaining 37½ only 11¾ was held by natives and 25¾ by Europeans. Deducting the currency reserve, 18 millions are held in Calcutta, 5 in Bombay, 5¾ in Madras, and nearly 5 in the Mofussil. The whole debt of India, bearing interest in India and England, is about 105 millions, or little more than twice the revenue.—*Friend of India.*

COTTON CULTIVATION.

AT a conference at the Society of Arts on the subject of cotton, Mr. Cheetham lately stated that the yield in America was 300 lbs., and in India only 60 lbs. the acre. In the better parts of Central and Western India the yield is 80 lbs. an acre, and if we could reach the American level, India would export nearly all the cotton Europe wants from the same breadth of land which is now under cultivation. This is the result after which the Cotton Commissioners and officials are aiming. But there are three obstacles to the attainment of even 150 lbs. an acre—the physique of the Hindoo and the conditions of the climate, the ignorance of the cultivator, and the periodical raising of his land-tax. The first is irremediable, and the second is being slowly, too slowly, removed. To the third, that is to the concession of a perpetual settlement to the present proprietors with legislative safeguards against excessive sub-division, Manchester would direct all its energies if it were well informed.—*Friend of India.*

THE PROPOSED LINE TO DARJEELING.

THE Council of India has set itself against a railway to Darjeeling. The fact would be incredible if we did not know it to be only too well founded. There are some fifty thousand Englishmen, and their descendants in Calcutta and the plains of Bengal. Even *The Times* and Mr. Maine have urged that, if Darjeeling were within a night's journey of Calcutta, the question of the capital would for ever be satisfactorily settled. The Lieutenant Governor and the Government of India have pressed on the Secretary of State the construction of the line. Only two hundred miles, and that through one of the richest districts where roads must be made, are required to complete the railway from Kooshtea to the foot of Darjeeling. And yet the fifteen councillors who have lived to a green old age without hill sanitaria say "no." The European residents of Calcutta and Bengal should memorialise the Secretary of State on the subject, the moment the papers are published by Parliament.—*Friend of India.*

A SUICIDE IN THE 55TH REGIMENT.

THE *Lucknow Times* records a case of suicide in H. M.'s 55th Regiment at Chukrata. On Sunday, the 11th, a color sergeant of the regiment was seen taking out some rounds of ammunition, and on being asked what he was going to do, replied he was going to give it to some of the men. He went to a place somewhat lower down, and having loaded his rifle, took off his stocking, tied it to the trigger, and then to his foot, and placing the rifle to his head, deliberately blew out his brains; the bullet, travelling in the direction of another man, was very nearly hitting him also, but fortunately he escaped. The cause of this sad deed is not yet known.

A RUFFIANLY ACTION.

THE *Lucknow Times* reports a dastardly deed that occurred in the lines of the 62nd Regiment. Between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock, two or three soldiers, supposed to belong to the above-named corps, approached the quarters of the regimental school-master, when one of them entered armed with a heavy stick, with which he at once proceeded to beat the school-master and his wife as they lay in bed, in the most cowardly and brutal manner. Alarmed by the cries of the victims, the quarter-master sergeant, and others living near, rushed into the school-master's rooms, but the ruffians had made their escape, leaving behind the stick and one or two other *souvenirs.* No motive can be assigned, except they meditated robbery. Some men of the 62nd Regiment have been arrested on suspicion.

AN INTERESTING DISCOVERY.

AN important discovery has just been made in Simla, which is likely to be a source of revenue to the Government. Mr. DeRussett, a photographer of that place, has hit upon a vein of the veritable meerschaum, from which the celebrated pipes are made. Specimens of the clay have been tested here and pronounced to be even superior to the description generally used in the manufacture of pipes, having this quality, that it will not fuse when exposed to heat as the meerschaum does, but rather increases in hardness. Further specimens have been sent to Calcutta to the Government geologist there, and some direct to England, so that we shall soon know whether the discovery made is really that which it is supposed to be. Should the clay vein discovered prove to be meerschaum, we have no doubt that other veins of the same material will be found in other parts of Jacko.—*Indian Volunteer Service Gazette.*

CHINESE CONSUMPTION OF OPIUM.

MR. D. B. ROBERTSON, C. B., our Consul at Canton, has sent a somewhat alarming report to the Government of India on the growth and consumption of native opium in China. The indigenous drug has been steadily improving in quality and quantity, till now it is equal to Malwa, though weaker in flavour. In Canton the opium-smoking shops mix 3-10ths of the native drug with 7-10ths of the Indian. In the interior the native is chiefly used from its cheapness. Mr. Robertson states that the price of the Indian drug must be reduced to hold its own; and even then, if Indian seed were imported into China, the native drug would equal the best Indian. This is probable, for the Chinese would soon learn to manufacture it as well as Bengal civilians and doctors. Meanwhile the value of the import into China has ranged from 6 millions sterling in 1863 to 11¼ in 1866 and 9 in 1868. Everything points to the necessity of abolishing the Bengal monopoly in favour of the Bombay excise system, on commercial and financial even more than on moral grounds.—*Friend of India.*

ACCIDENT TO MAJOR GWYNNE OF THE 62ND.

CHUKRATA, 16TH JULY.—"You will be sorry to hear that Major C. M. S. N. Gwynne, of H. M.'s 62nd Regiment, met with a serious accident yesterday when travelling between this and Mussoorie. Major Gwynne and Captain Fraser were on their way back to Mussoorie from Simla; when at a point about two miles to the east of Pokri bungalow, the road gave way, and Major Gwynne and his horse were precipitated down a steep cliff; half way down the Major was caught in a bush or tree, but his horse went down to the bottom. Captain Fraser with the assistance of some natives got him up again and sent to this station for medical aid, which was promptly sent to the sufferer, who was found to have fractured his thigh bone and is otherwise much contused and hurt. He is not, however, considered in any great danger, and is now under the care of Dr. Farmer, of the 55th Regiment, in a room in the married quarters at Kylana, belonging to the Sappers."—*Delhi Gazette.*

PORT IMPROVEMENTS AT CALCUTTA.

THE Bengal Chamber of Commerce has received the orders of the Government of India on the new Calcutta Port Trust. The Lieutenant Governor visited the works for the improvement of the port on Saturday last. The new jetties, sheds, and roads, which are far advanced, promise to prove an ornament to the strand. Mr. Grey's immediate object was to see two Steam cranes at work unloading iron columns. The columns, weighing about 9 cwt. each, were lifted from the barge, swung round, and placed upon trucks at the rate of about sixty per hour by one crane. At this rate of working the four jetties and six steam cranes, now nearly ready, will land at least 1,200 tons of cargo in ten hours. Two additional jetties have just been landed. The marine authorities are busy laying the moorings, and both sheds and moorings will be complete at the end of the month. The cranes, which are direct acting lift cranes, are the first of the kind imported, and promise to come up to the high standard of work expected from them. Mr. Grey also visited the work between the Mint and Aheeratollah Ghaut. This work, which is for the purpose of facilitating the landing of country-boat produce consists of a flat paved slope along the whole line of bank, up to which boats can come at any stage of tide, and a wide road along the river edge, on which goods can be landed into carts with facility. These improvements reflect great credit on Mr. Leonard, C. E. We trust they are only the beginning of a systematic reform of the port. —*Friend of India*, July 22.

RUSSIAN RAILWAYS IN ASIA.

ACCORDING to *Le Nord*, the Russian Government has sanctioned the construction of a railroad from Nijni Novgorod *viâ* Kazan to Serapool, and another from Kaffa or Simpheropol to Sebastopol in the Crimea. This latter involves extensive tunnelling through the mountains behind Sebastopol, which will be executed by the Government itself, the construction of the remainder of the line being entrusted to a private company. At the same time the formation of two great post roads has been ordered, the one direct to Tashkend in Central Asia, the other far to the east from Khabarooko on the Amour to the ports of Posiet and Vladivostok on the Sea of Japan. Hitherto the communication between these places has lain along the lake Khunka. The new line seems in the map much more circuitous, but it seems that the old one passed through Chinese territory, where mails and passengers were exposed to attack by the Manzas.

THE AMEER'S TROUBLES IN TURKISTAN.

THE Ameer's greatest danger (except such as he may raise for himself by the too great suddenness of his reforms) lies not at Herat, but in Turkistan. Since his conquest of that province, Sirdar Abdool Rahman Khan has always had many adherents there, and quite lately it seemed as if Sirdar Ishak Khan, the son of the ex-Ameer, would have been strong enough to make some stand there. At the present moment the Ameer's forces in Turkistan are far too few to maintain anything like order, and they are moreover discontented at their pay being so far in arrears. By twos and threes they are deserting beyond the Oxus. The Turcomans on the banks of that river were lately instigated by Mirza Russool Khan, a partisan of Sirdar Abdool Rahman, to take arms on his behalf, and the Shahgassi, Mahomed Hussein Khan, whom the Ameer's lieutenant had sent to Akcha to overawe them, had on the contrary joined them with a hundred sowars. The Governor, however, Naib Mahomed Alum Khan, seems a sufficiently able man. He despatched promptly the strongest force he could muster to the fort of Akcha, which so cowed the Turcomans that they expelled the Mirza and the Shahgassi from their country, and made their submission to the Ameer. On the other hand, there seems no doubt that the troops of Bokhara have invaded Balkh and taken Sherabad, driving out the Meer of that place, who has taken refuge at Tukhtapool with his family. It is said that the Bokharians are commanded by Toorajan, the turbulent son of the King of Bokhara, and there is even a rumour that Sirdar Mahomed Ishak Khan, the son of the ex-Ameer Azim Khan, is in his camp. In any case, it is quite clear that Turkistan is in a very critical state, and that General Daood Khan, whom the Ameer despatched thither on the 26th June with six regiments of infantry, 272 artillerymen, 23 guns, and some cavalry, has not been sent a day too soon.—*Pioneer.*

BOMBAY.

MR. DADABHOY NOWROJEE.—We learn that His Highness the Thakoor of Bhownuggur has subscribed Rs. 1,500 for the testimonial to Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee.

THE POONA REGATTA.—This event will come off on the 2nd and 3rd September, and, with fine weather in its favour, is likely to be a grand success.—*Poona Observer.*

THE S. S. ABYSSINIA, Captain Templeton, sailed on Saturday last for the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with the following passengers:—For Kurrachee—Mr. Mitchell, friend, and Miss Collins. For Gwadur—Ahmed Syed. For Bussorah—Mr. and Mrs. E. Curtol.

LIQUOR LICENSE.—A Mrs. Bradley was fined by the Senior Magistrate on Saturday last in the sum of Rs. 30, for selling spirituous liquors on the Kalbadavie road without a license from the Commissioner of Police.

A CASE FOR THE HIGH COURT.—The Senior Magistrate of Police committed, on Saturday, Cursondass Asharam, a great swindler, to take his trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court, for cheating several piece-goods merchants.

DEATH FROM SNAKE-BITE.—On Friday last, a Hindoo girl, aged about twelve years, and named Vithee, was bitten by a snake at Sion, and died almost immediately afterwards. The matter was reported to the Coroner who granted a warrant for the disposal of the body.

UNLAWFUL ASSEMBLY.—On Saturday last, on the information of one Fuckeera Dewjee, Mr. Connon issued warrants of apprehension against Dewjee Dajee and four others, charging them, under section 146 of the Indian Penal Code, as being members of an unlawful assembly.

SHOCKS OF EARTHQUAKE AT NASSICK AND CHANDORE.—The Acting Revenue Commissioner, S. D., in a letter dated the 17th inst., submitted to Government a letter from the Extra First Assistant Collector, Ahmednuggur, in which the latter reported that slight shocks of an earthquake were felt at Nassick and Chandore at about midnight of the 4th inst. The shocks lasted for about ten minutes and the wave appeared to be travelling from east to west. No damage was done to any property.

GYMNASTICS.—It gives us great pleasure to announce that a gymnastic institution for the use of the Gujarati population of the island has been opened near the Bholeshwur Tank. The management and control of this institution has been entrusted to the several Hindu graduates.—*Dandeyo.*

REV. C. W. H. ISENBERG.—We regret very much that the Rev. C. W. H. Isenberg has been obliged by ill-health to leave for England. He has been for some years at Hydrabad in Sind, a very trying climate for some constitutions. The number of the Church Missionary Society's missionaries in Western India has been very sadly diminished in the last year or two.—*Bombay Guardian.*

MALABAR HILL.—It appears that some of the huge rocks on Malabar Hill that overhang the road are likely to fall. The Commissioner of Police, the Municipal Commissioner, the Bench of Justices, all the authorities in fact are aware of the peril, but no one has authority to remove the rocks. There must be a form of notice, so many days must expire, afterwards it will be possible to do something.—*Bombay Guardian.*

THE CHIEF MAGISTRATE.

(*Native Opinion.*)

MR. CONNON has been confirmed in the Chief Magistrateship of the Police of Bombay, in which appointment he has been hitherto acting. The bar of the High Court has given us some very good magistrates for the Police Bench, and Mr. Connon's official career has served to confirm the claim of that branch of the profession to one of the most lucrative posts in the gift of the state. Mr. Connon's knowledge of the natives and their ways have served him in good stead in his present post, and we can only hope that his future career may be of a piece with his past.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.

THE following dates of private telegrams were received at the Bombay Telegraph Office during the 24 hours ending at 8 o'clock yesterday evening:—

United Kingdom, via Turkey, 21st and 22nd July.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 24th to 8 P.M. of the 25th July is as follows:—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	12 38	0 48
,, Calcutta	33 39	9 47
,, Madras	14 37	9 2

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, 24th, 12-50 P.M.—English mail steamer from Suez signalled.

SAUGOR ISLAND, 25th, 1-25 P.M.—French mail steamer Meinam passing down, outward bound.

GIRGAUM POLICE COURT.—24TH JULY.

(Before R. H. SHOWELL, Esq.)

ASSAULT.—Rama Balloo and Canoo Gunnoo were charged with committing an assault against the person of Sookaram Gunnoo. The defendants were convicted and the Magistrate fined the first defendant ten rupees, or in default to suffer ten days' hard labour; and the second five rupees, or in default to suffer seven days' rigorous imprisonment.—Suddoo Balla and two others were charged with committing an assault against the person of Sonoo Narayen. The defendants were adjudged guilty, and the first was fined fifteen rupees, or in default to undergo a month's imprisonment, and the second and third five rupees each, or in default of payment to suffer rigorous imprisonment for ten days.

FALSE WEIGHT.—Luxuram Hukumchund, a sweetmeat seller, was convicted of having in his possession, without satisfactory excuse, a false weight, he being a retail dealer, and was fined fifteen rupees, or in default of payment to be imprisoned for a month.

GALLANT ACTIONS.

WE understand that on Tuesday of last week five natives were saved from drowning by a soldier of H. M.'s 23rd Regiment stationed at Colaba. The men belonged to a boat which was swamped at some distance from the shore. Cooper, the man who saved them, was in the water two hours and a half, bringing them one after another ashore at peril of his own life. He was formerly a sailor. He belongs to the band. Lance Corporal Andrews also saved the life of a man. These facts are certainly most honourable to the men whose names we have mentioned, and reflect credit upon the regiment to which the men belong.—*Bombay Guardian.*

THE NEW BOMBAY COURTS ACT.

(*Dandeyo.*)

ALREADY the effects of hasty legislation have begun to be felt. The new Bombay Courts Act, which abolished the law relating to the several jurisdictions of the mofussil court, has not been long in force before a question has arisen, whether an appeal, from the late Principal Sudder Ameen, in cases involving the amount of above five thousand, can lie to the District Court or the High Court. To decide this anomaly, the question was brought before the Full Bench on the Appellate Side of the High Court, when it was argued by Mr. White that the appeal does lie to the District Court. The result has not yet transpired. So much for the wisdom of the Legislature.

RAIN FALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	Byculla. Cts.	Fort. In.	Fort. Cts.	Colaba. In.	Colaba. Cts.
July 18th Sunday	0	68	0	30	2	27
,, 19th Monday	1	28	3	16	1	27
,, 20th Tuesday	0	68	0	47	0	46
,, 21st Wednesday	0	7	0	7	0	5
,, 22nd Thursday	0	20	0	12	0	0
,, 23rd Friday	3	4	3	85	0	91
,, 24th Saturday	1	68	1	14	1	77
For the week	7	63	9	11	6	73
Previously Registered	48	45	59	15	42	7
Total fall	56	8	68	26	48	80

MR. DADABHOY NOWROJEE.

(*Native Opinion.*)

MR. DADABHAI NOWROJEE returns to England by the next mail steamer, and in him we lose a fellow-citizen than whom, since the days of Ram Mohun Roy, no native of India has achieved a more distinguished reputation both in this country and in England. Educated natives are often exhorted to become the true interpreters between the rulers and the ruled, and this ambition Mr. Dadabhai had accomplished in an eminent degree. Ram Mohun Roy's reputation was chiefly confined to his own presidency of Bengal; we doubt whether he was ever known to his fellow countrymen on this side during his life-time. But Mr. Dadabhai's name is welcomed by his compatriots in all the Presidencies, and amongst native chiefs and princes we know of no one whose word would carry so much weight at the present moment. This is the more honourable to Mr. Dadabhai, as he has been able to achieve this distinction without in any way gratifying their vanity or pandering to their prejudices. Amongst the educated classes to Mr. Dadabhai's name is synonymous with all that is pure, honourable and high-souled, and there is no one that we know of except Dr. Bhau Daji—a worthy compeer—who enjoys their confidence to the same extent. The testimonial meeting in his honour which comes off to-morrow (Monday) is an earnest of the spirit in which natives can appreciate generous deeds on their behalf.

AN IMPORTANT SUIT.

THE High Court on Saturday, before the Hon'ble Chief Justice Couch, the hearing of an important suit was commenced, in which the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation sued Mr. J. Baker for Rs. 40,000, as damages sustained by a quantity of goods being destroyed by the burning of a Custom House warehouse during the late fire at the Post Office. Mr. Pigot and Mr. Green appeared for the plaintiffs, and the Advocate General and Mr. Latham represented the defendant. The goods in question were part of the cargo of the steamer American, and they had been landed and placed in the Custom House, and it was contended for the plaintiffs that up to the time of the fire taking place there had been no delivery, that the landing was not authorised, and that the plaintiffs at the time of the fire were not bound to take them. The ship arrived on the 17th of February, and the agent at Bombay did not hear anything about the goods for some days after. The defendant on the other hand contends that the plaintiffs had full knowledge the goods were landed at the Custom House warehouse, and the agent applied for them but was told that he could not have them till he produced the bill of lading, the consignor having not paid to the Hongkong and Shanghai Corporation the bill he had drawn against the goods. The real point to decide was, whether the plaintiffs were bound before the fire to take delivery of the goods. Another issue raised was, what amount the plaintiffs were entitled to recover. They had sued for Rs. 40,000, and had not given credit for 16 cases of Cassia and eighteen chests of silk which were saved The issues having been setted, and Mr. Pigot having stated his case, the Court adjourned.

The case will be resumed to-day.

BAPTISM OF A HINDOO.

THE *Bombay Guardian* has much pleasure in announcing the baptism of Dr. Atmaram Sadaseo Jayakar, at Ahmedabad, last Lord's Day, in connection with the Irish Presbyterian Mission. The Rev. J. Wallace of Surat performed the ceremony, preaching a sermon appropriate to the occasion from Acts XVII. Dr. Jayakar read a short statement of his convictions. The services were in Guzarati. About 200 native young men were present, as well as a number of Europeans.

Dr. A. S. Jayakar was for years a pupil in the College division of the Free Church institution in Bombay, and there received a good measure of Biblical instruction. This was some ten or twelve years ago. He afterwards went through the course of the Grant Medical College, and took his degree of L. M. in the University; then, availing himself of the Mungaldass' travelling fellowship he went to England, where, after passing the prescribed examinations, he was admitted a member of the Covenanted Medical Service.

The statement made by Dr. Jayakar was to this effect: While he was yet at school he became convinced that Hinduism was entirely without evidence of a divine origin and lost all confidence in it. For some time after rejecting it, he was unable to make up his mind that God had given a religion to man. On becoming better acquainted with Christianity he found that it met the necessities of man by providing a ransom for his sins, a Mediator between God and man, one fitted by his holy and divine nature to make an atonement for us and intercede for us. "Believing, therefore, that the Christian religion is true and divine, I now make a public profession of it, and my prayer to God is that others similarly convinced may acknowledge Christ as the Son of God and our Teacher (Guru) and follow his instruction."

OUR MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

(*Friend of India.*)

MR. CRAWFORD, the head of the Bombay Municipality, has in his last report instituted a most misleading statistical comparison between Calcutta and Bombay. Calcutta in reality consists of *three* Municipalities. the Justices, the Suburban towns, and Howrah. Mr. Crawford confines comparison to the first, and so sets an area of less than 8 miles against an area of more than 18½. Calcutta is bad enough, and so is Bombay. Just at present both are bad alike, but it is probable that the new drainage and water-works will enable Calcutta to distance Bombay in the race which, we trust, they will long keep up for the general good.

Mr. Crawford is happy in his lady friends. One of them has written a clever letter to the *Gazette* on the affairs of the Municipality which, allowing for a little natural partiality for the Commissioner, contains more common-sense than is generally talked or written on the subject. . . . . The writer, as far she goes, does only justice to Mr. Crawford, but it must be remembered that the best-founded complaints against that officer have had reference to Municipal Cæsarism, to lax control of the municipal expenditure, a contempt for economy and a disposition to sacrifice the public interests to the advancement of Bombay city.

(*Madras Mail.*)

Mr. Crawford, the Municipal Commissioner in Bombay, is a lucky man. Even the ladies are coming out in print to defend him from the charge of extravagance, See what "Portia" says about him in the columns of the *Bombay Gazette*:—. . . . We can ourselves verify all that "Portia" says about the excellence of the Bombay markets. If Colonel Denison would only run over to Bombay and have a look at them, we feel certain he would not rest till he had given us something like them in Madras. If the gallant Colonel will not act on our advice, surely the prospects of having a few Madras "Portias" to sing his praises in print should influence him.

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THE BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A Meeting of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for making laws and regulations was held at Poona on Thursday last, the Right Hon. Sir W. R. S. V. Fitzgerald, G.C.S.I., presiding. The other members present were the Hon'ble S. Mansfield, C.S.I., the Hon. H. P. St. George Tucker, the Honorable Colonel Marriott, C.S.I., the Hon'ble Munguldass Nuthoobhoy, the Honorable Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, and the Hon'ble Venayekrao Appasaheb of Koorundwar.

THE MUNICIPAL LOAN BILL.

The Bill to empower the Corporation of the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay to raise a loan for temporary purposes was read a third time.

The Honorable Colonel Marriott observed that the title, as it now stood, "Bill to empower the Corporation of the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay to raise a loan for temporary purposes," was unsuitable. He proposed to amend the title and make it "Bill to secure the payment to Government of certain sums of money by the Corporation of the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay."

The title was then amended and agreed to accordingly. The Bill was then passed.

There was no other business before the Council.

This Bill has been so much changed during its passage through the Council that we now print it as passed:—

Bill No. 6 of 1869.

A Bill to secure the payment to Government of certain sums of money by the Corporation of the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay:—

"Whereas the Government of India has agreed to advance the Corporation of the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay a sum of fifteen lakhs of rupees, and has in pursuance of such agreement already advanced a portion thereof; and whereas it is necessary to make certain provisions for the repayment of the same, and for further securing the annual payment due by the said Corporation to Government on certain other accounts; it is enacted as follows:—

"I. The whole of such loan of fifteen lakhs of rupees shall be repaid with interest at five per cent, within ten years from the 1st August 1869.

"II. To secure the repayment of such loan with interest as aforesaid, the Municipal Commissioner, on behalf of the said Justices, on the first day of every month after the passing of this Act until the whole of such loan be liquidated, shall pay into Her Majesty' Treasury or into the account Her Majesty's Treasury in any Bank as may now or heareafter be appointed to conduct the business of Her Majesty's Treasury in Bombay, the sum of rupees sixteen thousand; and notice of such payment having been made shall be forthwith published by the Municipal Commisioner in two English daily newspapers and one vernacular daily newspaper published in Bombay, and in the next *Government Gazette*.

"III. To secure the payment of the sums payable by the said Corporation to Government on account of the Vehar Water Works under Section VII. of the Bombay Municipal Act of 1865, the Municipal Commissioner, on behalf of the said Justices, on the first day of every month after the passing of this Act until the whole of the debt to Government in respect thereof be liquidated, shall pay to the account of Her Majesty's Treasury as aforesaid the sum of fourteen thousand and six hundred rupees; and notice of such payment having been made shall be forthwith published by the Municipal Commissioner in two English daily newspapers and one vernacular newspaper published in Bombay, and in the next *Government Gazette*.

"IV. To secure the payment of the balance of the sum due by the said Corporation to Government on account of money advanced to the said Corporation for the purchase of land contained within the space known as "the Elphinstone Circle," the Municipal Commissioner, on behalf of the [illegible] Justices, on the first day of every month after the passing of this Act until the whole of such debt to Government be liquidated, shall pay to the account of Her Majesty's Treasury as aforesaid the sum of eleven thousand and six hundred rupees; and notice of such payment having been made shall be forthwith published by the Municipal Commissioner in two English daily newspapers, and one vernacular daily newspaper published in Bombay, and in the *Government Gazette*.

"V. If the Municipal Commissioner shall neglect to make any of the payments specified in this Act at the times mentioned, the Controller of Municipal Accounts shall within forty-eight hours report the fact to the Chief Secretary to Government, who shall have power to direct any Government officer to detain in his hands, to the extent of any payment or payments then in arrear, any moneys due to or accruing for the benefit of the Corporation of the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay which he may then or thereafter have in his custody or control, and such officer shall be bound to detain the moneys as directed, and to pay the same into Her Majesty's Treasury or into any Bank as aforesaid.

"VI. The Municipal Commissioner shall in the month of January in each year publish an account showing the balances due by the Corporation of the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay, on the 31st December preceding, on the several accounts hereinbefore specified.

"VII. Nothing [illegible]is Act shall affect the rights or remedies which the [illegible]rnment of India have or shall have independently of this Act for the recovery of the [illegible] loan of 15 lakhs or any part thereof, or the reme[illegible]s which independently of the Act exist for the recovery of the sum payable by the said Corporation to Government on account of the Vehar Water Works, or on account of the money advanced by Government to the Corporation for the purchase of land contained within the space known as the Elphinstone Circle."

GOOD ADVICE TO HINDOO REFORMERS.

(*Bombay Guardian.*)

Some of those who gave their countenance in the recent case of widow remarriage, are severely tried just now by the action of the "orthodox" party in excommunicating them. They are casting about them for the means of defence, and are talking of getting the civil power to help them to fight their great battle. In our opinion there is but one way of getting a victory over the caste-league, and that is not to "fash" themselves in the least about their excommunication. It is serious or unimportant very much as they choose to regard it. So long as they shall seem by their procedure to attach much importance to the *discasting* decrees, so long will they be strengthening the hands of their enemies. Let them treat the thing as a mere bagatelle, a foolish anachronism, and though they may for a while suffer some social inconveniences they will soon find that they have obtained a real triumph. In attending the late marriage they lifted up a banner with this decree, "No more blind obedience to the shastris." Let them keep this aloft and they will win the day.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE PROPOSED PURCHASE OF THE ELPHINSTONE PROPERTY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I was about to write through your columns to warn the shareholders of the Elphinstone property against the above proposed sale, when I this morning read the letter of a "Shareholder" in your issue of 17th instant.

I quite agree with your correspondent, and am as much surprised as he is at the opinions expressed in the daily papers. Being one of those who purchased shares at a heavy premium, not for any immediate profit, but as a valuable investment for my family, there is nothing I should regret more than parting with them just as there is reason to expect that they will begin to pay year by year increasing dividends. With the Indian railways and Suez Canal so far towards completion our prosperity is just commencing, and I strongly recommend the shareholders who have already waited so patiently to wait a little longer and they will find that the value of their property will be more than doubled in a few years. More money will certainly be required, but this can be raised by the sale of forfeited shares.

After the able letter alluded to it is unnecessary for me to add more than to recommend those interested to think twice before they exchange for four per cent. paper property which will certainly pay fifteen or twenty per cent. and in time probably much more.—Yours, &c., ANOTHER SHAREHOLDER.

[Our correspondent, who writes from up-country, will see from to-day's paper that the shareholders have already decided the question]

CHOLERA IN MAZAGON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—During the greatest prevalence of cholera in the island of Bombay, Mazagon has almost invariably enjoyed an immunity from that scourge, and it may well be a question *now* as to how cholera should be found to make its appearance there when other localities, such as Kalbadavie, Girgaum, &c., are enjoying a comparative exemption. No less than four individuals are said to have been hurried to their graves within the last three days, and it remains to be seen how many are yet to be consigned there. The Christian portion of the village of Mazagon as a rule is remarkable for the cleanliness of houses, lanes, &c., and the municipal eye will rarely detect anything in their places which might be the cause of infectious disease: but it is a matter of doubt whether the olfactory nose of even a sanitary commissioner can at all times withstand the nauseous abominations which assail one in a lane or gully occupied by native inhabitants. It is deplorable to pass the Agiary Lane (Mazagon) of a morning and witness the offences committed against the simplest sanitary rules and against public decency—before the hours of visit of the Municipal inspector. Then again Belvidere Hill is, so to speak, the depot of the most execrable stench. I must mention that cholera, which is among us here, took root in Bunder Warra, which is situated at the foot of that hill. The cause of it I have no doubt is the unbearable stench from the eastern portion of the hill. It is therefore advisable that immediate steps be taken towards eradicating an evil which threatens much destruction.—Yours, &c.,

Mazagon, 24th July. LAF.

ELPHINSTONE LAND AND PRESS COMPANY.

THE GOVERNMENT PROPOSAL.

A meeting of the shareholders of the Elphinstone Land and Press Company was held in the offices of the secretaries and treasurers (Messrs. W. Nicol & Co.) on Saturday afternoon, for the purpose of receiving and considering the Government proposal to purchase the property of the company. There was a large attendance, and Mr. W. Nicol occupied the chair.

After the advertisement convening the meeting had been read,

The Chairman said—Gentlemen, this meeting has been called for the purpose of considering the offer which has been made by Government for the purchase of the Elphinstone Company's property. That offer has been before you for some days past, and the directors hoped to find themselves in a position to have published some further information respecting the proposed arrangement before this meeting, but the Government reply to their letter of the 12th instant came to hand only this morning. I will read the letter which was addressed by Colonel Kennedy to the secretaries and treasurers on the 12th:—

Bombay Castle, 12th July, 1869.

To the Secretaries and Treasurers Elphinstone Land and Press Company (Limited.)

Gentlemen,—I am directed to propose to you, on behalf of Government, to purchase all the rights, interests, and estate of the Elphinstone Land and Press Company for a sum equal to the par value of the paid-up capital of the company, such value to be paid in four per cent. stock at the price of 93.

I am directed to add that under the instructions of the Government of India this offer is a final one, and to intimate that a special meeting of the shareholders of the company should be called to consider the above proposal at as early date as the articles of association of the company will allow.—I have the honour to be, gentlemen, your most obedient servant,

(Sd.) M. K. Kennedy, Colonel R.E.,
Secretary to Government.

The directors then had a meeting and decided to send the following reply:—

Elphinstone Land and Press Co. (Limited.)
Bombay, 12th July 1869.

Colonel Kennedy, R. E., Secretary to Government, Public Works Department.

Sir,—We have the honour to acknowledge your letter of this day's date, in which you propose, on behalf of Government, to purchase all the rights, interests, and estate of the Elphinstone Land and Press Company for a sum equal to the par value of the paid-up capital of the company, such value to be paid in 4 per cent. paper at the price of 93.

Our directors desire us to state that, in addition to the paid-up capital of the company, other monies have been expended or liabilities incurred upon the reclamation, viz:—

1. A sum of 10 lacs of rupees advanced by Government in the year 1868, and interest thereon.
2. A sum of 2 lacs borrowed in the present year.
3. A sum of about Rs. 4,50,000 borrowed from revenue, and from which dividend for the year just closed has to be paid; and
4. Any outstandings due for current work in excess of the capital now in hand.

We presume that Government will add these sums to the paid-up capital of the company in calculating the purchase money, and that all liabilities of the company will be taken over by Government.

We are also desired to call the attention of Government to the fact that no provision is made in the offer of Government for the expenses of liquidation. These expenses, including compensation to the secretaries and treasurers and to other officers of the company, should, we are instructed to submit, be paid by Government.

We are further directed to enquire whether Government will be prepared to issue 4 per cent. paper in exchange for share certificates immediately on the conclusion of the arrangement with Government, and whether interest will be payable thereon from 1st July 1869, the date on which the financial year of the company commences.

The directors will call a special general meeting of the shareholders for the 24th July instant, to consider the proposal of Government. As any resolutions passed at that meeting will require to be confirmed by a subsequent meeting in order to give it validity, the directors desire that a period of two months should be allowed them from this date in order to ascertain the views of shareholders resident in England, in regard to this proposal.

The directors will be ready to recommend the adoption of the Government proposal to the shareholders on receiving a satisfactory answer on the points above noted.—We have the honour to be, sir, your most obedient servants,

(Signed) W. Nicol & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

In reply to that letter the directors, on the following day, received the following from Colonel Kennedy:—

Bombay Castle, 13th July 1869.

Messrs. W. Nicol and Co., Secretaries and Treasurers, Elphinstone Land and Press Co. (Limited.)

Gentlemen,—In reply to your letter of yesterday's date in answer to mine of the same date, on the subject of the proposed transfer of the Elphinstone Company's estate to Government, I am directed to inform you that it has been thought necessary on full consideration to make a reference to the Government of India, and that you will receive a reply on the points you have raised as soon as possible.—I have the honour to be, gentlemen,

(Signed) M. K. Kennedy, Col., R.E.,
Secretary to Government.

No further communication was received from Government till last Wednesday, when a telegram was received, directing myself, the chairman, and the company's solicitor to go to Poona on the following day. I unfortunately could not go, but a member of my firm went, accompanied by Mr. Ormiston, and Mr. Rimington, the company's legal adviser. They had a conference with His Excellency and Colonel Kennedy yesterday, the result of which was that this letter was written and forwarded to us:—

To Messrs. Nicol & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers, Elphinstone Land Co., Bombay.

Gentlemen,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 12th July 1869, asking for information on certain points connected with the proposal of Government to the transfer of the Elphinstone Land and Press Company's estate.

In reply I am directed to state that the Government proposals are as follows:—

1. The company's property and rights to be transferred to Government free from all liabilities except so far as the latter may fall upon Government under the terms of the next para.

2. As regards the following liabilities of the company, viz., (1) a sum of 10 lacs of rupees advanced by Government in the year 1868, except the interest thereon; (2) a sum of 2 lacs advanced by Messrs Sassoon in the present year; (3) a sum of about Rs. 4,50,000 shown by the company's books to have been borrowed from revenue; and (4) any outstandings due for current work, so much of these liabilities respectively as shall be shown by the company's books to have been actually expended on the company's works, shall, as regards the ten lacs due to Government, be cancelled, and as regards the liabilities numbered 2, 3, and 4, be treated as paid-up capital.

3. All works, plant, stores and other property of the company to become the property of Government from the date of completion of the transfer, or such other date as shall be agreed upon, from which date the interest upon the 4 per cent. paper in which the purchase money is to be paid shall run.

4. The purchase money to be a sum equal to the par value of the paid-up capital of the company, such value to be paid in 4 per cent. paper at the price of 93, as stated in Colonel Kennedy's letter dated 12th July 1869.

5. All existing contracts immediately connected with the company's works to be transferred to Government in such a manner as that all rights, powers and benefits thereunder respectively shall be vested in Government as fully and entirely as they are at present vested in the company.

6. With reference to the negotiations pending between the company and the British Indian Steam Navigation Company, Government make their present offer upon the basis that no agreement has been concluded between the companies extending further than to grant the British Indian Steam Navigation Company 5,000 square yards for 10 years, at a yearly rent of Rs. 9,000, with the privilege of landing their own coals and stores only free of wharfage fees, and that, should that arrangement made prove to be larger than this, the Government are to be entitled to reconsider the terms of their offer.

With regard to your enquiry with reference to the questions of liquidation and compensation, I am desired to say that Government are precluded from acceding to your proposals.

As regards your enquiry as to the issue of 4 per cent. paper for share certificates immediately on the conclusion of the arrangement between the Government and the company, it appears to His Excellency in Council that the simplest and most convenient course will be that the total sum to be paid by Government should be ascertained, and that that amount should be paid in 4 per cent. paper to the liquidators of the company on the the completion of the transfer.

In reply to your last suggestion that a period of two months should be allowed in order that the views of the shareholders resident in England in regard to the proposals of Government should be ascertained, I am to reply that the instructions of the Government of India make it imperative that no delay beyond such as may be legally necessary should take place in the conclusion of this negotiation.

As regards some other points referred to in the conference of this morning, His Excellency in Council will give a definite reply when the facts connected with them are more fully before him.—I have the honour to be, gentlemen, your most obedient servant,

(Signed) M. K. Kennedy,
Secretary to Government.

Gunnesh Khind, near Poona, 23rd July 1869.

You will observe therefore, gentlemen, that Government concede several of the points or requirements which were put forward in the directors' letter. They, however, distinctly refuse to pay the liquidation expenses or compensation charges, which of course, if this sale is carried through, must now be borne by the shareholders. The matters left unsettled, of which mention is made in the last para, are certain liabilities as to leases agreed to be given to the company or granted by them, regarding which no decision could be come to yesterday, all the papers not being at hand. The directors are advised that no reso[illegible] binding upon the company can be passed at this [illegible]ormed that the proposal of Gov[illegible] property must be carried out [illegible]nding-up of the company, in[illegible]emorandum of association no power to sell the property is provided for. The company's solicitors are therefore of opinion that nothing further can be done to-day than to discuss the matter and ascertain generally the views of the shareholders, and should it appear that the majority are in favour of transferring the property to Government on the terms indicated, the directors will at once call a meeting to be held ten days hence to pass a resolution to wind up the company, and take such steps as may be considered necessary to carry out the object in view. The confirmatory meeting can be held in about a fortnight, but Government require an expression of opinion from the shareholders to-day and a resolution will be proposed hereafter to that effect. The terms that have been offered by Government are not so liberal, I know, as many of you expected, and they are certainly less liberal than the directors believed would be offered. Mr. John Fleming, one of the original promoters of the company, has all along held that in dealing with this company, in regard to a purchase, Government should place it on the same footing as a guaranteed railway company as from the beginning, in which case the shareholders would be entitled to receive payment in five per cent. paper at about par, and back interest. I individually when at Poona about a month ago—and your directors subsequently—laid the same views before His Excellency, and when we found our claim to be placed throughout on the same footing as a guaranteed railway company would not be recognized, we put in a claim for back interest on the principle that the shareholders ought to get cost price for their property. His Excellency, however, declined to discuss any other terms than those which have been indicated, and it therefore now only remains for the shareholders to consider the present offer, which we are given to understand is the ultimatum of Government and must be accepted or rejected as it stands. Government require that a meeting should be convened in terms of the regulations of the Company, and of the Indian Companies' Act at the earliest date possible in the event of the opinion of the shareholders now present being in favour of going on with the negotiation. This meeting cannot be held before the 5th day of August next, and if the sense of the present meeting is in favour of transferring the property to Government, the directors will call a meeting on that date to pass a resolution to wind up the company voluntarily and to appoint liquidators. The Government offer being now before the shareholders, it is for them to decide, and the directors will be very glad if any of the shareholders now present will favour them with their views. The directors will be happy to answer any questions.

Mr. Rimington—The chairman has asked me to explain to the meeting the position of the present meeting and as to the further meeting to which he has referred. This meeting was convened on the 14th July, the advertisement having been prepared on the previous day, the 13th, and when that was prepared, the negotiations with Government had not proceeded further than the first letter from Colonel Kennedy, and it was notdeemed advisable by myself and counsel to frame the advertisement in such a way as would enable this meeting to pass any resolutions in the matter which would be legally binding. The correctness of that opinion has been confirmed by the fact that, though we are now arrived at the 24th July, the terms have not been completed. The Government are aware of that fact, but, as Mr. Nicol has already told you, they require that an expression of opinion should be given by the shareholders to-day. Unfortunately it may be that many of the shareholders of the company have been misled by a statement in the papers this morning that the only business of this meeting to-day would be the adjournment of it. By the receipt of the Government letter, however, the directors are in a position to do more than that, and Government require that they should do more than that. I am therefore of opinion that whatever views may be expressed by the shareholders here to-day, inasmuch as we may assume they are not all present, it will be necessary to issue an advertisement convening the next meeting for the 5th August.

Mr. Tapidass Vurjdass then moved the following resolution:—

"In the opinion of this meeting the terms of the negotiation, as far as the same has proceeded, offered by Government for the purchase of the property of this company are advantageous to the interests of the shareholders, and that a meeting of the shareholders should forthwith be convened for formally considering the same and passing such resolutions thereon as may appear proper and as may be binding in law."

Mr. Bhugwandass Purshotumdass seconded the motion.

The Chairman remarked that this resolution was merely an expression of opinion.

Dr. Dallas said—Before you put that resolution to the vote, I wish as a shareholder to offer a few remarks. I say in the first place I don't think it is fair to the company to ask the shareholders to pass an opinion upon an imperfect offer. To enable the shareholders to arrive at an opinion on the proposal by Government, they should in the first place have that proposal fully before them, and they should also know what the value of the Government proposal is. Now, I understand that the proposal of the Government is imperfect in this respect—in fact Mr. Rimington has admitted it—that some matters as to leases are imperfect. I did not follow the chairman in what he said, but I understand that the proposal of the Government is not complete. There are still some questions, besides those mentioned, to settle between the Government and the company. These, no doubt, will affect the value of the offer, and I don't think it is fair to the company for Government to call on the shareholders to express an opinion in favour of what I must say is an unsettled proposition. Thus, I consider that to enable the shareholders generally to pass an opinion upon this offer, there are two things to consider—first, the value of the Government offer, and next, the value of what the Government are about to take if that offer be agreed to. Now, as to the first, I think it is necessary that the shareholders should know what is the amount of compensation they would have to pay under the terms so far as they have been settled. Until the shareholders know that it is impossible for them with any propriety to express an opinion, or to be asked to express an opinion, with regard to this proposal. As to the second point, the shareholders are aware that the annual meeting of this company is almost due. The accounts of the company are made up to the 30th June, and the last meeting of the company was held a very short period from this date a year ago—on the 26th August, I believe—and upon this part of the question I think it is most incumbent on those who represent the company, on the secretaries and treasurers and directors, to give the shareholders the fullest possible information as to the value of their property, and that I say cannot be properly done until the annual accounts up to the 30th June have been circulated in the usual way and a meeting called to consider these. I must say that personally I am indebted to the courtesy of the secretaries and treasurers, who have very kindly answered any queries I chose to send to them to enable me to form an opinion. But I here speak not merely on behalf of myself, but on behalf of a great number of shareholders who have no opportunity of being represented here—who are not in the country—and in particular I speak on behalf of that class of shareholders who have purchased shares, not as a speculation, but as an investment—who have purchased shares relying on the high character of those gentlemen who have hitherto represented the interests of the company—persons who purchased not for a rise, but in the hope of securing an investment for themselves and families; and therefore I say in their interest in particular it is the duty of the secretaries and treasurers—with all respect to them I say so—before they ask the shareholders to pronounce an opinion on the subject, to give the fullest information in their power as to the actual value of the company, and I say that cannot be done unless the accounts of the working of it and the amount of reclamation and the cost of it, just as it was stated in the previous reports, be submitted for consideration. I think the affording this information will be only fair to those—fortunately I am not in that position, but many people in Bombay are—who have paid enormous sums for their shares, and not as a matter of speculation, but in the hope that they would turn out a good investment; and I say there can be no doubt we are not in a position now to pronounce an opinion on the value of this offer because it is deficient in the two particulars I have mentioned—first, we don't know the exact amount in money the Government offer comes to, and, next, we don't know precisely the value of our property. Personally, so far as I have been enabled to judge by the figures placed before me, I am entirely opposed to the sale. (Hear, hear.) It may not be necessary for me in the present position of affairs, and without the accounts before us, to say why I think so, but, considering that the secretaries have been enabled to put this company through the worst possible years that have ever happened in Bombay—I suppose we shall never meet anything like them again, I hope not—considering they have had the courage and the manliness to drag the company through to the point of completion, I say for myself I think the shareholders ought to consider it well and insist on getting better terms from Government. By the last report of Mr. Ormiston he tells the shareholders that they have a valuable property, a property equal in extent to the area comprised within the ramparts of the city of Bombay—that is a property equal in extent to the Port of Bombay—and it now appears if we look to the reclamations which were not completed last year, we have now in round numbers about 138 acres, and there is now wanted only about 20 acres to block out the whole land of the company. I give you Mr. Ormiston's own words. Therefore my opinion is opposed to this sale. Then, again, another fact, for the knowledge of which I am indebted to the secretaries and treasurers, is that the revenue is considerably increased—it is about Rs. 70,000 or Rs. 80,000 more than it was last year. Then another fact now exists to which Mr. Ormiston looked forward as tending considerably to increase the value of the property—you have the overbridges, which must add enormously to the income to the company. That is the opinion I have arrived at on the matter. Of course it is liable to be mistaken, but I am convinced of it. And there is only one other point to consider. Look at the future there is before you. The Messageries Imperiales are about to start a line of steamers from Suez to Bombay, and the Austrian Line from Trieste to Alexandria, and from Suez to Bombay; and then we will have the railways completed in a few years, and Bombay will be connected with the trade of the whole of the country. All the trade of India, except that of the valley of the Ganges and the Assam hills, must come to our harbour, and seeing that you have struggled for so many years with so much credit to our secretaries and treasurers, just when the cup is at your lips, it is a pity to let the Government come in and snatch it from you. With regard to the Government threat—well, perhaps, that is a hard word and I don't use it—but with regard to the Government statement that if you don't this and that within a certain number of days the offer will be withdrawn—treat that as so much wind. Do you think the Government of Bombay have made this offer out of favour to the shareholders or out of favour to the secretaries? Certainly not. They make the offer because they believe it to be an eligible and proper investment for Government; and don't you hesitate to consider the matter—don't you be afraid to take the most ample time to consider the matter. If the Government offer is accepted they will have made a most admirable bargain, but I maintain that the shareholders ought to take the most ample time to consider it and have the fullest and most ample information so as to enable them to arrive at a proper decision. (Applause.)

Mr. William Gilmour Hall—Dr. Dallas has very ably stated his views as to the future of Bombay, and the value of this property. I do not think that it is necessary for me to express any opinion on the subject, but I think Dr. Dallas has not quite appreciated the position in which the directors and the secretaries and treasurers are placed. That position is simply this—Government has made this offer on certain conditions; they have stated as an ultimatum that the necessary resolutions for winding-up the company must be carried through as soon as they legally can be carried through; and they have stated that, unless that is done, the Government of India may withdraw its offer. I know when I met His Excellency yesterday he stated to me that this offer was the ultimatum of the Government of India, and he at the same time said he was very desirous of having an informal expression of opinion of the shareholders as to the terms contained in Government's letter. The last paragraph in this letter, as Dr. Dallas has pointed out, states that there are still some points unsettled, but we don't believe these points to be very serious, and my impression is that these matters will all adjust themselves as the directors desire they should adjust themselves. If we refuse to proceed with the consideration of the Government's terms and wait till the accounts of the company are made up for the year, we simply place ourselves in this position, that the Government is at liberty to withdraw its offer. I believe myself that a very large number of shareholders would not be satisfied if we placed ourselves in such a position that the Government of India might withdraw its offer at any moment; and, though the solicitor to the company has told you, and the directors are conscious, that nothing of a formal nature can be passed to-day, still this meeting has afforded an opportunity of ventilating the subject, and I for one rejoice greatly to have an expression of Dr. Dallas' views; but it must be clearly understood that if we refuse to act upon this offer, Government has the power of closing the negotiation. It is not for me to say what might follow if that were done; it is not for me either to say how, if we refuse, the interests of the company would be affected. That is a matter which the shareholders must consider. But I do think that, before the meeting to be called the week after next, some approximate statement of the work done during the year should be given—or possibly Mr. Ormiston may now be able to give some information and assist you in forming a judgment as to the reclamation of the past year. But I hope the shareholders will understand the precise position in which we now stand with Government—that it is one of the terms of Government that they are to be in a position to withdraw from this offer, unless we take the necessary steps, should it be decided to accept it, to carry it through as quickly as possible.

Mr. T. Ormiston—At the request of Mr. Hall I shall inform the shareholders of what has been done during the past year. There were in all 41 acres of land reclaimed, of which 3 acres were for Government, and which completed the whole of the Government work, leaving the company 38 acres better than it was in the previous year. There have been three miles of roads and a mile and a half of drains constructed, and also sixty godowns erected. The capital expended on the works last year was 18 lakhs. It is not in my department, but I believe the revenue has been 7 lakhs. (A Voice—Gross?) Yes, I believe so. Is not that so, Mr. Manson?

Mr. G. Manson said it was a few thousands over that amount.

Mr. Ormiston—And the capital expended for the next five years, if the works go on, will require to be at the rate of at least 20 lakhs a year. If there is any other information which I can give I shall be glad to do so. When the works are quite finished there is no doubt the value of the property will take a very sudden jump—when the large basins are made for large shipping. Till then it will possibly not be anything great.

Mr. W. Martin Wood—The last remark which Mr. Ormiston has made refers to the very matter which the shareholders want to know about, so as to unable them to come to a reasonable judgment in such a short space of time. It is not so much a question of what has been done during last year, though that is interesting to hear; but what the shareholders want to know, if they possibly can, is what the alternative before them will be in case of their declining this offer. Mr. Ormiston had put it very concisely that we have to spend 20 lakks a year. I was going to put the question in another form and ask how much it would require before the basins and wharves were in such a position that European ships could be brought into the basins and moored alongside. If the work were advanced to that point, they would be in such a position that the shareholders certainly would have no occasion to think of any offer of this kind. If it comes to the question of expending a crore of rupees, then I suppose the shareholders are not prepared to look at that prospect, but if, as I think, judging from former reports of Mr. Ormiston, a very much smaller sum of money would bring the works within the reach of European shipping and the general use of the port, to say nothing of the advantages which Dr. Dallas has very properly referred to, and which may come in the course of a few years, I think it is a stage which the shareholders might fairly hope to be able to reach in some time or other. It is going into a very large subject, but at the same time it is part of the question, and I was going to ask if the directors would kindly give an explanation. In the report of last year they said that certain negotiations were going on for their raising money by means of advances through the Secretary of State, just in the same way as railway companies had done. They stated that the terms offered were such that they could not recommend the shareholders to accept them. I think if they had explained what these terms were, we should have been able to form some idea as to whether that course was still open to the company. I do not think it is necessary that the shareholders should be blocked up simply to two courses, although Mr. Hall and Mr. Rimington have stated very distinctly our position with Government. The shareholders I suppose may decline to express an opinion at this meeting. Government will then be free to go back; but I do not think we should lose our self possession. After the times we have gone through, I think it would be a great pity to throw away our opportunity now for want of looking round and considering.

Mr. Ormiston—I am able to inform Mr. Wood and others that I do not think it is possible to complete the works in less time than five years. There is a very large amount of dredging and excavation required, and two miles of walls to raise 40 feet high, nearly as high from the ground as we are now, so that I do not anticipate that European shipping will be able to lie alongside till that time, or by the expenditure of a less sum than a million sterling. I happen to know something of the negotiations which went on with the Secretary of State, to which Mr. Wood referred, and my impression is that the reason why they were stopped was that the Government would only lend us the money for three years, and would not allow us to divide more than 7 per cent, upon our dock estate at any time, and took a very large control over the property. They were such terms as would have been very disadvantageous for the company to accept.

Mr. Wood—The terms I believe were different and altogether more stringent than those granted to railway companies.

Mr. Ormiston—Yes, entirely different. Government do not acknowledge our right to be placed on the same footing as railway companies, although in justice our company must be considered as part of the transport service of the country. They simply say they will give so much for the property, and if you don't like to accept it you can let it alone.

Dr. Dallas (to Mr. Ormiston)—When you say it will take five years, I presume you allude to the graving dock.

Mr. Ormiston—I allude to the basins.

Dr. Dallas—Well, docks; what you would call graving docks.

Mr. Ormiston—No, I mean large basins.

Dr. Dallas—Well, Mr. Ormiston says in his last report:—"147 acres are already reclaimed, and seventy-eight acres are to reclaim; but as the graving dock estate is not pressing, and a strip of about sixty feet wide must be left for the construction of the permanent walls, there now remains only fifty-eight acres to block out the whole estate, an area which may easily be done during this and the following season."

Mr. Ormiston—The plan was not very correct, and is not yet very correct. The property is rather larger than we expected—so much the better for those who have it; but there are 30 acres to do next year, which we can easily accomplish. The graving dock estate is a very small part of that property, just about five acres, which lie to the north end of the property near the P. & O. Company's old dock. Of course it has nothing to do with the development of the large property. After next year it would take another year to lay out roads and drains on the land estate, and after that comes the reclamation of the dock estate proper, the two miles of walls I have told you of, and the dredging. The construction of two miles of walls of that size is a large work, and I do not think it would be possible to do it in less time than that I have mentioned. I have never anticipated getting home from the work sooner than in five years.

Dr. Dallas—Well, the five years is required principally with regard to the docks. But in the last paragraph in Mr. Ormiston's report, he says that the land of the company "already extend to an area almost as large as the Fort within the old ramparts; and I think it must be plain that such a property, situated between the landing wharf and the business part of the town, cannot fail to be a valuable estate, the full value of which cannot be estimated till the overbridges are completed and the existing wharfs cut off from the native town, which another year will do." According to this report all that was required for rendering this estate valuable was another year.

Mr. Ormiston here exhibited a plan of the estate, showing the position of the works at the present time, on which the part already finished was coloured purple, and what would certainly be done next year was coloured red. The strong red lines showed the lines of basins and walls which would require to be completed before the dredging was carried out. These walls, he said, would be a very heavy work, being 40 feet high, and would require coffer dams and so on. He had no doubt, as far as he could judge, that this work would take at least five years to complete. The work could not be pushed forward. He thought it much better that the shareholders should know the worst and the best of it. The work might be done a little sooner than five years, but it was his impression that it would not.

Dr. Dallas—I do not know whether any one will second my resolution. If any one would second it I would propose a resolution to this effect—That any consideration of the Government proposal be deferred till the annual general meeting of this company and be submitted to the shareholders along with the annual report.

Mr. Rimington—I feel bound, before that question is more formally put by Dr. Dallas, to state, merely as to the legal position of the question, that it is the decision of the Supreme Government that if any delay takes place in the consideration of this question the negotiation will immediately be at an end. What the effect of that would be it is not for me to consider or discuss in any way, but one of the last words which His Excellency the Governor was pleased to say to me yesterday was that if any proposal were put before the meeting, the effect of which would be to defer consideration of this question, the negotiation would be at an end, and these were the orders of the Supreme Government.

This speech of Mr. Rimington was explained in the vernacular for the benefit of the natives present who did not understand English.

Mr. Kessowjee Naik then in the vernacular urged the shareholders to accept the offer of Government.

Mr. Peter Adams then said—As my fellow director, Mr. Kessowjee Naik, has, as I understand, recommended the shareholders to accept this proposal, I feel called upon to express my dissent from his views on that particular, and almost entirely to endorse those of Dr. Dallas, and to add something in addition to what Dr. Dallas has said to induce the shareholders to pause before accepting the proposal of Government. There is every reason to believe the Suez Canal will be open for traffic at no distant date. The steamers which will run through will be of very light draught of water, and as we have reason to believe will be in great numbers, and these basins, which Mr. Ormiston has recommended, will enable such steamers to go in at low water spring tides, and it seems to me that when we have this canal, with the overbridges, and the connection of Bombay with Calcutta and the North-West Provinces nearly completed, the prospects of the Elphinstone Company are to my mind so grand that the shareholders should consider whether it is worth while for the sake of a hundred or two rupees per share to give up this property, which I am of opinion will become enormously valuable. (Applause.) I have little or nothing more to say. Dr. Dallas has so well expressed my views that I think it is unnecessary for me to detain you by following up what he has said. But I must say it seems to me the Government is forcing forward this matter with indecent haste. (Hear, hear.) I myself, a director of the company, have only seen this letter within the last two hours, and I am asked to come and recommend the shareholders to accept a proposition over which I have not slept. It seems to me a thing which is simply preposterous. What the intention of Government may be we can only guess, but it seems to me that Government are pushing forward so strongly that consideration of it cannot be entertained. There may be a possibility of opposition from the shareholders in England or those who have put their money in this company as an investment, looking not to a rise of Rs. 200, but to a good income for themselves and families, and Government by pushing this proposal and shoving this thing down our throats, are simply preventing anything like an opposition being got up. (Applause.)

Mr. Ahmedbhoy Hubbibhoy said that if the shareholders did not accept this offer at present they would have a competition by Government in the neighbourhood of their property—viz., in Moody Bay and at Malet Bunder, and the company would thus be deprived of income. At present they could only get an income of 3 per cent., and they were spending much money, and for six or eight years they would have very little income. The offer of Government was certainly too little; Government was hard against the company; but looking at all the circumstances, he thought it advisable that they should accept the offer made.

Dr. Dallas here handed in his amendment in writing as follows:—

"That in the opinion of this meeting the consideration of the Government proposal be postponed until its entire details be complete, and such information as can be had as to the exact position of the company, be submitted to the shareholders."

Mr. Rimington—Before the resolution which Dr. Dallas has now proposed is put to the meeting, I beg to say that the resolution which has already been proposed by Mr. Tapidass Vurjdass, and seconded on the other side of the table, is a mere expression of the opinion of this meeting, as I said before, and the resolution which Dr. Dallas has just proposed, although it may be carried by the meeting, will not have any legal validity, nor will it, I think, interfere with the directors in the course I consider they are bound to adopt. Notwithstanding this resolution, I think they will still be bound to advertise the meeting for 5th August for the consideration and acceptance of the terms of the Government proposal, and for passing resolutions for winding-up the company voluntarily.

Mr. Wilson (of Rennie, Scovell, & Co.) was of opinion that if the offer of Government was a fair and honest one—which he had no doubt it was—Government could have no objection to give the shareholders time to consider it, but if it was an attempt to surprise the shareholders into the bargain, then he for one would say that a distinct refusal would be the proper answer to give to Government. (Hear, hear).

The motion and amendment were now read, and explained in the vernacular.

The Chairman (to the interpreter)—Explain that I wish it to be understood by all present that in the event of the amendment being carried, the Government have the power to withdraw from all negotiations. The directors have been bound down to call this meeting at this early date before the shareholders have perhaps had time fairly to consider the offer, but Government have made it imperative upon the directors to bring it forward now, and have reserved to themselves the right of withdrawing if a favourable opinion is not expressed at this meeting. And Mr. Rimington says His Excellency told him yesterday that if a resolution were put to this meeting, and carried, proposing any delay, he believed the negotiations would be at once terminated.

The question was then put to the meeting, when the original motion was carried by a large majority, only about 20 shareholders having voted for the amendment. Loud applause followed the declaration of the result.

A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

HIGH COURT.—Appellate Side.

Thursday, 22nd July.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Warden and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Lloyd.)

The Queen *vs.* Appa Wullud Allee and three others.

MURDER AT POONA.

At a Court of Criminal Sessions held at Poona before Mr. R. White, Session Judge, Appa Wullud Allee, Sutwa Yemajee, Ibrahim Allee, and Manuppa Limbajee, committed for trial by Mr. H. J. Parsons, full-power magistrate in the district of Poona, were charged with murder, committed at Pokrapore, in the district of Poona, on the 9th March last. The first and second accused were further charged with having abetted the offence of murder of Undoo, son of Jairam.

The wife of the deceased said that, on the 8th of March last, Undoo, taking Rs. 200 with him, wrapped up in an angrika, left his home at Kolegaon in company of the fourth accused, saying he was going to Pokrapore on some business, and would return the next day. He never returned, and she never afterwards saw him alive. The fourth accused returned to Kolegaon on the following Wednesday. Five or six days after Undoo had left home the woman was shown the dead body of a man at a spot about one and a half coss from Adhegaon. The body had been buried and was exhumed for her to see it. She recognized it from certain peculiarities about the "shendee," hands, and feet, and from the string round the waist, to be the body of her missing husband. No part of the face of the corpse was then left. The clothes, consisting of a red dungree (!) turban and two very soiled white dhoturs, and a bag produced in court, had previously been shown to her at Pokrapore, and she identified them as her husband's. When Undoo left home with the fourth accused, he wore these clothes and carried the bag. The mother-in-law of the deceased deposed that Undoo and the fourth accused came to her house on the evening of the 8th March, and deceased stayed there all night. The fourth accused lodged elsewhere, but returned early next morning and went with Undoo to the residence of the first accused. Witness accompanied them as far as the village gate and saw them go into the first accused's quarters, which is about one hundred paces from the gate. When deceased went, he had the bag of rupees with him. On the following Sunday she was shown the dead body of a man at a place about a coss from Adhegaon, and she recognized it to be that of Undoo. A third witness saw the accused persons and deceased, on the night of the 9th March, in a mangoe grove at Pokrapore. The third and fourth accused, when arrested, made a statement to a police officer to the effect that they and two others killed deceased and divided the Rs.200 he had with him. They also pointed the localities where the murder was committed, and that to which the dead body was afterwards carried, and where it was found by the police.

The Session Judge told the jury that the points for their determination in the case were: (1) Was it proved that the body, which was found near Adhegaon, was the body of Gunga's missing husband Undoo? (2) Was the deceased's death caused by violence which was not self-inflicted, not by accident or natural cause? (3) Did the four accused persons, or any of them, cause deceased's death? (4) Did the act by which death was caused amount to murder? The Session Judge addressed the jury at some length upon each of these points, telling them that after all there was no evidence in the case against the first and second accused as to the exact way in which the violent death was caused, nor as to the circumstances under which it was caused, nor as to with what knowledge or intention the homicidal act was committed.

The jury retired for a short time for consultation, and returned into Court with a verdict of guilty of murder against all the accused persons. The Session Judge sentenced the accused to be hanged.

The High Court, on a review of the case, declined to confirm the sentence of death, and commuted it to transportation for life.

FORT POLICE COURT.—24th July.

(Before John Connon, Esq.)

Cases against Seamen.—Thomas Poole and James Robertson, seamen of the ship Hooghly, were charged with embezzling part of the ship's stores, of the value of four rupees, and were each sentenced to four weeks' hard labour, and to pay the value of the stores.—Alfred Goodear, a seaman of the ship Celestial Empire, was charged with wilful disobedience of lawful commands in refusing to do duty on board the ship. The Magistrate advised him to go on board, and on his expressing his willingness to do so he was ordered to be sent on board.

Beards in the Navy.—The Lords of the Admiralty have caused a circular to be issued authorising officers, seamen, and marines on board Her Majesty's ships to discontinue the use of the razor under certain restrictions. The hair of beard, moustaches, and whiskers is to be kept well cut and trimmed, and not too long for cleanliness. Care is to be taken that those officers and men who avail themselves of the privilege are not to be whimsical. The beard is not to be worn without moustaches, or the latter without the former.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

It has been erroneously asserted in most of the biographies that have appeared of the late Lord Cranstoun, that he was unmarried; but such is not the case; for, according to "Debrett's Peerage," he was married to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Sir John Henry Seale, first Bart., M.P., of Mount Boone, Devonshire, and has issue a daughter. The editor has rather a laughable note with respect to the present lord; it says—"In a letter received from this gentleman, in reply to my (the editor's) application for particulars respecting his biography, he writes:—'With regard to myself, I shall do nothing of the kind, and keep my biography to myself.'" It is strange that neither Burke nore Dod has any account of the late lord's marriage.

CRIME IN BOMBAY.

We published on Thursday the resolution of the local Government in reference to the Annual Police Return for the year ending 31st March last, showing the state of crime in the town and island of Bombay. We have now the returns themselves before us, and from Mr. Connon's report we gather the following information:—

It appears from the present returns that 25,993 persons were brought before the Police Courts in 1868-69, including a few cases against 22 persons which remained undisposed of at the close of 1867-68. 133 prisoners were convicted and 64 acquitted by the High Court. Before the police courts 14,080 were convicted by the magistrates, and 11,704 were discharged; but this latter rather large number includes 7,624 persons against whom the complaints were, with permission, withdrawn. Of the persons before the courts, 2,234 were imprisoned by the magistrates, 536 were flogged, 9,304 were fined, 433 were bound over to be of good behaviour, and 1,573 were admonished and discharged by the magistrates, and 11 persons were under remand at the close of the year. The proportion of convictions by the High Court was 67 per cent., against 70 per cent. in the preceding year. The summary convictions by the magistrates amount to 77 per cent., excluding all cases which were not further proceeded with after the issue of warrants or summonses, showing an increase of 19 per cent., as compared with the previous year. The convictions, however, are more favourable as regards the executive police, as of the prisoners brought up by them 87 per cent. were convicted. This does not include seamen brought before the courts by the water police, as the Chief Magistrate does not think that the police, can in any way, be held responsible for the acquittal of seamen who are given in charge by masters of vessels for refusal of duty. The large number of acquittals in these cases, as shown in the return, is owing in a great measure to so many of the men, on being placed before a magistrate, being persuaded to return to their duty rather than go to jail.

As compared with the return for 1867-68 there is a very large increase in the number of persons placed before police courts for the various offences described. It would appear that a greater number of persons were brought up during the past year for assault, there having been brought up for this offence 6,204 persons in 1868-69, against 2,869 in the year 1867-68, showing an increase of 3,335.

There is also a large increase in municipal cases before the courts during the year of report, 3,808 persons having been summoned in 1868-69 for a breach of the conservancy laws, against 1,612 in the previous year, showing an increase of more than 70 per cent.; but a large number of the complaints made by the municipal officers were withdrawn, the parties having abated the nuisance complained of, or having promised to do so when the cases were called on.

As compared with the returns for the preceding year, it appears that there is a large increase in the number of prisoners before the courts during the past official year from the Hindoo and Mahomedan and Parsee communities. There was also a large increase in the number of Europeans before the magistrates, but this is accounted for by 538 more seamen having been brought up, principally for refusal of duty, and probably by a great number of seamen being allowed to come on shore on the return of the Abyssinian Expedition; and the Chief Magistrate thinks the increase of work before the police magistrates during the past year was probably in a great measure caused by the great number of people who returned to Bombay with that expedition last monsoon.

There is an increase of 425 in the number of persons brought before the police courts for drunkenness during the past year; but looking to the circumstances noticed in the preceding paragraph, this increase is not so large as might have been expected. Of the persons taken into custody for this offence 931 were Europeans, including two females; 415, including 9 females, were native Christians; 1,872 were Hindoos, of whom 58 were females; 705 were Mahomedans, including 34 females; 45 were Parsees, and the caste of the others was unknown.

There is an increase of 20 in the number of inquests held during the past year.

There is a decrease of 34 in the number of juvenile offenders placed before the magistrates, as compared with the preceding year. Of these offenders 21 were sent to the School of Industry, where they will, no doubt, be well cared for; 24 were whipped, 67 were fined, 2 were imprisoned, 18 were admonished, and 43 were discharged.

It appears that during the past year property of the value of Rs. 1,70,108-2-10 was stolen, showing an increase of Rs. 72,193-0-10 as compared with the preceding year. During the same period property of the value of Rs. 66,148-3-8 was recovered, thus leaving a large amount of property unaccounted for; but the Chief Magistrate does not think that the statements of the complainants as to the value or amount of property said to have been lost by them can be always relied on; and the increase in the value of property set down as stolen during the year under report may, to some extent, be accounted for by an item of Rs. 20,200 which there is reason to believe were stolen from the Nawab of Baila by a confidential member of his household, and another item under this head, Rs. 9,234, represents the aggregate of certain sums similarly appropriated by relatives, confidential clerks, or servants. In the first mentioned case, though the money was not recovered, the offender was taken up and charged before the magistrate, but acquitted for want of evidence.

It appears that 57 fires occurred in the town and island of Bombay during the past year, against 60 in the previous year, and property of the value of Rs. 2,66,654 is reported to have been destroyed, including the value of the Bombay Post Office in Marine-street, which was destroyed by fire on the 1st March last. All the information obtained by the police as to the origin of the fires alluded to is given in the return furnished by the Commissioner of Police.

In 1867-68 property of the value of Rs. 10,46,693 is said to have been lost by fires that occured during that year.

As part of the magisterial work, the Chief Magistrate mentions that he has sat to investigate the causes of accidents to ships afloat in marine courts of inquiry with the different gentlemen named by Government in six cases, 28 times in all, many of the inquiries being laborious and long continued.

We append the concluding part of the report:—

"In referring to my letter No. 312, dated the 15th July last, I beg to state that not having yet been favoured with the forms of returns which may have been adopted in the other presidency towns, I have not been able to make any material alteration in the present returns for Bombay. Besides, I understand the Calcutta and Madras magistrates of police are now working under new police acts, such as that which I am aware has been for some time in draft and under consideration here. In Bombay, as Government is aware, we still work mostly under the old Acts, 13 of 1856, and 48 of 1860, the comparatively few cases sent for trial to the High Court being committed under the Penal Code. The Code of Criminal Procedure not being in operation in Bombay, the headings of the various offences mentioned in these returns are taken from the charge sheets placed before the several magistrates; and till it is known what improved form of return may be, or may have been, decided upon for Calcutta and Madras, I do not think it would be advisable to attempt to improve the forms hitherto in use in Bombay. If the new police acts have been found to work well in Calcutta and Madras, it might perhaps be as well to have the draft act here passed into a law, with a view to facilitating the comparison of statistics between the presidency towns, which I understand is desired.

"Before forwarding this report to the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, I have submitted it to the Commissioner of Police for any observations or suggestions he might wish to offer. As will be seen by parts of the foregoing, I have made certain interpolations, founded upon communication with Mr. Souter in this connexion. He has requested me to add, farther, that as this report is already overdue, and he himself on leave, he is unable to make such an analysis of the accompanying returns as he otherwise would have done. He wishes, however, to remark that the form of these returns does not exhibit the working of the executive police in a fair and favourable light, inasmuch as they do not properly separate and distinguish all the offences actually within the sphere of police control from those beyond it.

"With reference to the 2nd paragraph of Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 95, dated 9th January last, directing the Commissioner of Police to notice in his annual reports the progress made by the police in simple reading and writing, Mr. Souter desires to report that each member of the Bombay City Police Force being on actual duty on an average 12 out of 24 hours, it is impracticable to introduce any system of education.

"The Commissioner authorises me to say that he concurs generally in the views expressed in this report, and he has asked me especially to acknowledge the cordial co-operation with him, and the executive under him, of the police magistrates during the year under review. In justice to my colleagues in the magistracy, I do not think that I ought to withhold this expression of the Commissioner's opinion, while for ourselves we reciprocate his sentiments. I consider the executive police in excellent order, which must be entirely due to the exertions of Mr. Souter and his Deputy, Mr. Edginton, and has, between the executive and judicial branches there is only a common wish, as far as I know or believe, to perform our respective duties by mutual co-operation and aid in the common service to which we belong.

"In fine, notwithstanding the great increase of work noticed in the returns, which I have now the honour to lay before Government, I am glad to state that there are no arrears of business in the several police courts."

The Cause of the Cold Weather.—Amongst the various causes to which the present cold weather at Midsummer has been attributed is the fact that at this moment the disc of the sun has an unusual number of pots!—*Home Paper.*

Advice to Bathers.—The Royal Humane Society publish the following recommendations:—Avoid bathing within two hours after a meal. Avoid bathing when exhausted by fatigue or from any other cause. Avoid bathing when the body is cooling after perspiration, but bathe when the body is warm, provided no time is lost in getting into the water. Avoid chilling the body by sitting or standing naked on the banks or in boats after having been in the water. Avoid remaining too long in the water—leave the water immediately there is the slightest feeling of chilliness. Avoid bathing altogether in the open air if, after having been a short time in the water, there is a sense of chilliness, with numbness of the hands and feet. The vigorous and strong may bathe early in the morning on an empty stomach. The young, and those that are weak, had better bathe three hours after a meal—the best time for such is from two to three hours after breakfast. Those who are subject to attacks of giddiness and faintness, and those who suffer from palpitation and other sense of discomfort at the heart, should not bathe without first consulting their medical adviser.—By order of the Committee, Lambton Young, Secretary.

BANGALORE RACES—1869.

Second Day—Saturday, 17th July 1869.

First Race.—Welter. 1¼ mile. Rs. 150. All horses, the property of officers serving in Mysore Division (civil and military). Arabs 10st., maidens allowed 7 lbs. Entrance Rs. 50. To close and name day before race. G. R.

M. Pilgrim's	ch. aus. m. Cassandra	10 st. 2 lb.	Capt. Ward	2
Mr. Bullen's	b. aus. g. Fern	10 st. 4 lb.	Owner	1

Second Race.—Arab Stakes. 1½ mile. Rs. 400 added. All Arabs. Weight for age. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. Entrance Rs. 100 H. F. To close and name at noon the day before the meeting. Winner of Derby to carry 7 lbs. extra.

The Templar's	g. a. h. Volunteer	9 st. 3 lb.	Tyrrell	1
Col. Knox	b. a. h. Emerald	9 st. 3 lb.	Tingey	2
Mr. Beard's	g. a. h. Foreigner	9 st. 3 lb.	Mr. Bullen	3
Ally Askar's	g. a. h. Grand Master	9 st. 3 lb.	Rizzack	4
Capt. Maillard's	b. a. h. Namcok	9 st. 3 lb.	Owner	5

A capital race, Grand Master the favourite. Grand Master made the running, waited on by Volunteer and Emerald. Half way round the course Grand Master broke a blood vessel and the race lay between Volunteer and Emerald, and after a gallant struggle Volunteer was landed a winner by a head. Time—30—1—1-31—2-5—3-11.

Third Race.—Omnibus. 1¾ mile. Rs. 400. All horses. Weight for age and class. Winners on 1st day 5 lbs. extra. Winner of a previous season 7 lbs. additional.

The Templar's	bk. w. c. Zouave	8 st. 9 lb.	Tyrrell	2
Mr. Pilgrim's	b. aus. g. Melbourne	10 st. 5 lb.	Tingey	1
Mr. Wilson's	g. aus. g. Alarm	9 st. 7 lb.	Williamson	3

Won easy. Time—3-28.

Fourth Race.—Pony Race. ½ mile. Rs. 50 added. Rs. 15 entrance. Catch weights over 9 stone.

Mr. Bullen's	i. g. Pony Grasshopper,	Owner	1
Capt. Colclough's	b. Pony Punch	Donaldson	3
Mr. Maunsell's	b. Pony Gamecock	Mr. Hill	2

Won easy. Time—1-5.

—*Bangalore Herald.*

BOMBAY RELIEFS FOR 1869-70.

With the sanction of Government, the following movements in relief of corps and detachments, for 1869-70, are ordered, and will be carried out under detailed instructions, which will be issued by the Quartermaster General:—

A Battery, E Brigade, R. H. A., from Kirkee to Ahmednuggur.

B Battery, E Brigade, R. H. A., from Kirkee to Mhow.

D Battery, E Brigade, R. H. A., from Mhow to Kirkee.

No. 1 Battery, 6th Brigade, R. A., from Deolalee to Mhow.

No. 5 Battery, 6th Brigade, R. A., from Deolalee to Belgaum.

No. 9 Brigade, R. A. (Head-quarters), from England to Ahmedabad.

A Battery, 9th Brigade, R. A., from England to Bangalore.

B Battery, 9th Brigade, R. A., from England to Secunderabad.

C Battery, 9th Brigade, R. A., from England to Kamptee.

D Battery, 9th Brigade, R. A., from England to Neemuch.

E Battery, 9th Brigade, R A., from England to Deesa.

F Battery, 9th Brigade, R. A., from England to Ahmedabad.

G Battery, 9th Brigade, R. A., from England to Kirkee.

14th Brigade, R. A., (Head-quarters), from Ahmedabad to Bombay to embark for England.

D Battery, 14th Brigade, R. A., from Ahmedabad to Bombay, to embark for England.

E Battery, 14th Brigade, R. A., from Deolalee to Bombay, to embark for England.

F Battery, 14th Brigade, R. A., from Nusseerabad to Bombay, to embark for England.

G Battery, 14th Brigade, R. A., from Ahmednuggur to Bombay, to embark for England.

F Battery, 18th Brigade, R. A., from Neemuch to Nusseerabad.

2nd Dragoon Guards from Mhow to England.

15th Hussars from England to Mhow.

2nd Battalion, 1st Foot, from Nusseerabad and Neemuch, to Bengal Presidency.

1st Battalion 2nd Foot from Poona, left wing to Bombay, temporarily, in relief of the 23rd Fusiliers; on arrival of the 88th will return to Poona, three companies to Sattara, permanently.

1st Battalion, 7th Foot, from Saugor to Aden, 7 companies; Neemuch, 3 companies.

1st Battalion, 8th King's, from Poona and Sattara, to Nusseerabad.

1st Battalion, 21st Foot, from Kurrachee and Hydrabad to Madras.

1st Battalion, 23rd Foot, from Bombay and Asseerghur to England.

82nd Foot, from Aden and Hydrabad, to England.

83rd Foot, from Gibraltar to Poona.

88th Foot, from Nowshera to Bombay, Head-quarters and 5 companies; Hydrabad, 3 companies; Asseerghur, 2 companies.

89th Foot, from England to Kurrachee.

1st Regiment Light Cavalry, from Deesa and Rajcote to Poona.

2nd Regiment Light Cavalry, from Neemuch to Deesa and Rajcote.

3rd Regiment Light Cavalry, from Poona to Neemuch and Nusseerabad.

1st Squadron Poona Horse, from Seroor to Sholapore.

2nd Grenadier N. I. from Sattara, Bombay, Asseerghur, to Poona.

5th Regiment N. L. I., from Belgaum to Bhooj.

9th Regiment N. I., from Poona to Belgaum.

11th Regiment N. I., from Nusseerabad to Neemuch.

19th Regiment N. I., from Bhooj to Sattara, Bombay, two companies; Asseerghur, 2 companies.

20th Regiment N. I., from Deesa to Nusseerabad.

28th Regiment N. I., from Neemuch to Deesa.

ANOTHER SON OF THEODORE.

We are called upon to believe that Prince Alamayou is not the only son of the late King Theodore who is in this country. The following handbill has been circulated by the manager of a circus now travelling through the northern counties of England:—"The third son of King Theodore is named Bonta Workey, and he was entrusted to M. Borugand, the late King's armourer, to learn the trade of a gunsmith. M. Borugand, having executed his commission in Abyssinia, left that country for France, taking with him the Prince Bonta Workey. It was understood that certain provisions were to be made for the sustenance of the young Prince while under M. Borugand's care; but the death of Theodore at Magdala on that fatal Good Friday effectually put an end to this arrangement. M. Borugand, being but of limited means, had to consider the best to be done for his young charge. These circumstances having come to the ears of Mr. Alexander Fairgrieve, proprietor of the Queen's Menagerie (Wombwell's No. 1) that gentleman proceeded to France and had an interview with M. Borugand and also with M. Bardel, one of the original Abyssinian captives. Those two gentlemen having fully explained matters to Mr. Fairgrieve, and satisfied him as to the truth of their assertions, the latter gentleman undertook the charge of the young Prince, and executed legal instruments ensuring his good keeping, education, &c. Mr. Fairgrieve accordingly brought the young Prince to England, and Bonta Workey is now travelling with the Queen's menagerie throughout the United Kingdom, located in a beautiful State saloon, which Mr. Fairgrieve has had expressly constructed for his accommodation."

A CAUTION TO THE LADIES.

Without desiring to interfere with the mysterious orders of fashion, which ladies alone can understand, it is with regret we notice a return to the custom of tight-lacing. All that can be said or written on this subject appears to take effect only for a season. Ladies are warned that to emulate the form of a wasp brings on consumption, crooked shoulders, a red nose, and a train of other evils, and yet time after time they brace themselves in steel or whalebone until a "figure," as it is called, for the milliners is made—a figure which, however pretty to hang clothes upon, is certainly so much at variance with the natural proportions of a living creature as to present the appearance of an exaggerated caricature. The Chinese or the flat-headed Indians do not torture themselves in worse style than this. When we add to the attraction the novel mode of boots, with heels so placed as to jerk the body forward as if a working watch-spring was inside it, we can imagine the stoic indurance of the women who can smile under their self-inflicted torments. Tight lacing was abandoned for a considerable period, and it was hoped we should see no more of it; but fashion has set up the cruel and monstrous idol again, to which unthinking women come to sacrifice health and beauty without a single advantage in return.—*Daily News.*

PATENT STEAM LIFEBOAT.

A few weeks since we described the patent steam lifeboat, the invention of Captain Petersen, and from the action of a small model in the River Thames we were induced to report favourably of its merits. We then said that the Shipwrecked Fishermen and Mariners' Society had thought so well of the principle as a means of saving life, that the committee had awarded a subscription of £50 to be applied towards raising a sufficient sum of money to build a boat and subject her to experimental trials. Since then the model of Petersen's boat has been exhibited at the Sailors' Home, and many other places, and everywhere received with congratulations to the patentee. Among the shipping firms to whom this boat has been shown, and its action explained, was that of Messrs. Aderson, Thomson, and Co., of Billiter-court. These gentlemen submitted the invention to the consideration of men of practical and scientific acquirements, and are said to be thoroughly satisfied that the system is a great improvement over the oar-propelled boat. It is, therefore, held desirable that persons interested in maritime affairs, and in the saving of seamen's lives, should come forward and subscribe funds enough to build and engine a lifeboat on his plan, and to pay the incidental charges of the experimental trial. Subscriptions sent to Mr. Francis Lean, secretary to the Shipwrecked Fishermen and Mariners' Society, Hibernia-chambers, London-bridge, will be received for this object, and acknowledged in our columns.—*Shipping Gazette.*

The preacher at the Chapel Royal, Savoy, on Sunday, June 27, alluded to the dissensions of the present day, and told a story on the authority of John Henry Newman. A naval chaplain, he said, who had long been out of the reach of English theological discussion, was eagerly asked on his return home by a partisan, whether his floating chapel was High Church or Low Church. "That," said the chaplain, "entirely depends on the tide."

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ENGLISH PAPERS TO JULY 3.

[BY FAVOUR OF MR. REUTER'S BOMBAY AGENT.]

THE NONCONFORMISTS AND THE LORDS' AMENDMENTS.

(*The Times*, July 3.)

YESTERDAY a large representative meeting of the various Nonconforming bodies was held at the Cannon-street Hotel, to take into consideration the amendments moved by the Lords on the Irish Church Bill. The meeting was called by Mr. J. Carvell Williams on the part of the Liberation Society, and by Mr. Charles Shepheard on the part of the Dissenting Deputies, those associations "considering it to desirable that the Protestant Nonconformists of the metropolis should express their decisive condemnation of any attempt to contravene the principles on which the Government Bill is based." Mr. Reed, M.P., occupied the chair, and among those present were the Rev. Dr. Raleigh, Dr. Brock, Mr. S. Cortauld, Rev. C. Stovel, Rev. Dr. Houghton, Rev. Dr. Mullins, Mr. Joseph Cooper, Rev. H. Allon, Rev. Dr. Edmond, Rev. J. G. Rogers, Mr. Carvell Williams, Rev. Dr. Hoole, Rev. L. Wiseman, Mr. W. Edwards, Mr. H. Spicer, jun., Mr. C. Shepheard, Dr. Under-hill, Rev. P. W. Clayden, Mr. J. Glover, Mr. Mason Jones, Rev. W. Farrer, LL. B., Dr. Lankester, Rev. S. M'All, Rev. T. Penrose, &c.

The Chairman said this meeting was of delegates representing all bodies of Nonconformist communities, who had assembled to consider what steps should be taken in face of the amendments of the House of Lords which went to destroy the principles of the Bill. The condition of the Bill when it was sent to the House of Lords was such as to show that the House of Commons had faithfully interpreted the voice of the country in saying by the Bill that the House declined to confer any kind of endowment whatever upon any religious community when the Irish Church had been deprived of the funds (hear), and it was due to the Roman Catholic party to say that when the Bill was in the House of Commons they objected to any suggestion made to favour their body by endowments in any shape. It was not long ago that he was twitted for saying that he feared the fatal proclivities of the Russells and the Greys more than the antagonism of Mr. Disraeli or Lord Cairns; but in his fear he had been justified, and he was humiliated to think that they lay peers who were striving to bribe the denominationalists of Ireland by the offer of concurrent endowment were sustained by the Primate of the English Church and by the Bishops of Oxford and St. David's. They declared that the moral influence of the Roman Catholic clergy needed raising, and it was believed that a majority of the House of Lords would adopt that mischievous policy. The Church of England ever declared that its most formidable antagonist was the Church of Rome, and yet the leading bishops of the Church of the Reformation were prepared, unasked even, to subsidize out of the surplus claimed by them as sacred to Protestant uses, what they were pleased to call the "domineering Church of Rome." For himself, as a Protestant, he felt it to be an insult that the Church of England, by its representatives, should have taken the position of proffering to endow the Church of Rome, thus giving the truth over for the sake of keeping something for itself. The Dessenters, he believed, would repudiate this; they would reject any, even the slightest, approach to concurrent endowment, and would support the Government in whatever steps it took in maintaining the principles of the Bill. (Cheers.)

Mr. Carvell Williams read a report on the amendments contrasting the effect each would have as against the clauses to which they were proposed.

The Rev. Henry Allon, of Islington, proposed the first resolution:—

"That, believing that the Bill for the disestablishment and disendowment of the Irish Church now before Parliament, is substantially in harmony with the resolutions of the House of Commons last Session, and with the wishes of the country, as emphatically expressed at the general election, and that it has received the sanction of the great majority of the nation, this meeting regards with great concern the attempt now being made in the Upper House of Parliament to make such changes in the measures as will frustrate, in the most important respects the purpose of its framers, and will subvert the principles which have been deliberately adopted by the constituencies, as the only basis on which a settlement of the question can be satisfactorily effected." He said it was with no "dog in the manger" feeling that the Nonconformists of England protested against the endowments being continued in this Bill, even though the Nonconformists had refused to listen to the voices which had told them they could obtain endowment of some kind. They felt that the Church should be free. This principle of concurrent endowment, which the bishops were anxious to introduce, had not worked so well abroad that we should want to have it here, for as sure as this seed was sown so sure would there be a plentiful crop of religious contentions. (Hear.) The Dissenters of all denominations must take a very firm stand on this, for if the Roman Catholics and the Presbyterians were endowed, all other religious communities whatever would have a right to endowment, even the Mormons (hear), and the principle of a Free Church would be almost lost. Much as Lord Russell had done for the Dissenters, it must be said it was mournful he should have taken the course he had, and the Dissenters must waive their gratitude to him for his past services, and protest against his present action. Then the House of Lords, for its own sake, must take care of the course it followed. It must remember that it was not above danger, and for the House of Commons to retreat from the position and from the principle of the Bill would be an act of political suicide. (Cheers.) Mr. Gladstrone (cheers) must be supported, and he would expect the support of those who gave him support before. (Hear.) Let, then, the Nonconformists be firm as the rocks in resisting these amendments, which destroyed the principle for which the country secured the Liberal majority.

The Rev. William Brock seconded the motion, and said that when he first read the Bill he "thanked God and took courage," and he thought it the wisest Bill that had ever been framed. He proceeded to notice the preceedings in the House of Lords on the Bill, and speaking of what had been said by the Archbishop of Canterbury, he said the Primate's speech was the most extraordinary statement he had ever heard. Then as to the Bishop of Oxford, who was equal to most things (a laugh), and who was now equal to saying that one might give a man glebe land, a house, and its furniture and appointments, and that the man was not being endowed in having these given him. (A laugh.) As to the Presbyterians and other denominations having a right to endowments, why the denominations in this country had a right to endowments; but they would stand by Mr. Gladstone and say, "Equal ascendency for all, equality for all, but endowments for none."

The Rev. John Kennedy and the Rev. Mr. Stovel supported the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. Pocock proposed,—

"That the meeting strongly deprecates all proposals which have in view not the equitable satisfaction of existing personal interests, but the re-endowment of the Disestablished Church. That it objects to them the more strongly because they necessitate corresponding concessions to the Roman Catholic and Presbyterian bodies—concessions which aim at establishing equality by means, not of impartial disendowment, but of the pernicious policy of indiscriminate endowment. That the adoption of such suggestions by the Legislature would, in the judgment of this meeting, have the effect of prolonging the controversy which the Bill was intended to close, and would inevitably lead to results fraught with evil, not to Ireland alone, but to the interests of the entire kingdom."

He said that he was not a representative man, but he gladly came forth to raise his voice for the principle of disendowment which had been so successfully carried in the House of Commons. The principle of a free Church was the right principle, and it was in departing from that principle that the Church fell into the trouble which had followed her until now. The English Church was paid to be controlled, and she was controlled by the State. He held that it was the duty of the Dissenters to press on the attention of their representatives in Parliament that opinions had not altered, and that in its altered form it should never be passed into law. (Hear, hear.)

Dr. Edmond said when he received the invitation to attend this meeting he felt something like what a Hebrew volunteer of past ages must have felt when, having valianty fought the battles of his King, and routed the Philistines, he returned home, and had no sooner set aside his armour so that he might rest when he heard the trumpet give the alarm, and, turning out, he found an "elderly party" turning out from Gaza. (Laughter.) He had thought that the arguments in the House of Commons, all that had been stated in the Press, the compact majority that followed Mr. Gladstone, and the opinion of the people, obvious enough to all, notwithstanding the shameful abuse lavished on the Premier, and won the battle. But it appeared the House of Lords wanted to fight it again, and for his part he was quite ready for the fight. (Cheers.) They should have the Bill again by the verdict of the people and it would be seen that the people had not changed, for the Bill would go back, perhaps, more stringent than it was when it left the House of Commons. (Cheers.) The Nonconformists would stand shoulder to shoulder together, and prove that the people of England were faithful to their principles. He proceeded to lament the hankering of the Dissenters in Ireland after the fleshpots of Egypt, and said that the Scotch Presbyterians entirely repudiated the action of those Pesbyterians in the north of Ireland. He criticised the statement of the Archbishp of Canterbury as to the mischievousness of a free Church, and then said all true men would stand up for the Bill, which would give free scope for the energy of a liberated Church. He ridiculed the idea of the Irish Church becoming the bulwark of Protestantism, and asked how the head of the Church could maintan that now they had offered to share with Romanists. He urged a most earnest support of M. Gladstone, and concluded amid loud cheers.

The Rev. Mr. Cladon supported the motion, and said it must be understood that the meeting objected as much to the proposal to endow the Presbyterians as the Roman Catholics. (A Voice—"Rather more.") He called upon the Dissenters to be firm, and see that their members of Parliament did their duty in supporting the Government. (Hear.)

The resolution was then carried.

Mr. Joseph Cooper proposed the following motion:—

"That having regard not merely to the proposed amendments, but to the opinions expressed by influential peers in favour of the principle of concurrent endowment, this meeting deems it to be of the utmost importance that Her Majesty's Ministers and the Liberal party in the House of Commons should be assured of the earnest desire of those who have hitherto supported the Bill that it should not pass in a form which would disappoint their just expectations, and that Nonconformists should adopt immediate measures for giving expression to their sentiments, and for bringing them to bear with effect upon the Legislature."

This was seconded by Dr. Hoppus, and carried unanimously, as were the others. Several suggestions were then made as to the next step to be taken, and it was replied that organizations were going on, and the executive committee were not idle. It was agreed that it was not advisable to petition the House of Lords.

Thanks were voted to Mr. Reed for presiding, and to Mr. Edward Williams for taking the hon. member's place when his duty called him away.

SOCIAL DIPLOMACY.

DIPLOMACY is surely making rapid strides. Two youths, very young indeed, but aspiring, no doubt, to some high diplomatic mission, are speaking to each other in a crowded ball-room. "Oh, look at that old man, what a ridiculous head he has got," says one. "I beg pardon," replies the other, "it happens to be my father." In the mind of a budding diplomatist such a disclosure could create no confusion. Ready with his answer, he coolly remarked:—"Indeed, that is your most respected father. Well, could you but see mine—it is quite another affair—he is twenty times more ridiculous." The two young men laughed and shook hands. They understood each other. Who will say that the world is not advancing, and that the march of intellect is not undoubted? The thing to be doubted is whether with the march of intellect there may not at the same time be a degeneration of heart.—*Daily News.*

A BANKRUPT LORD.

WEDDING presents will probably remain in fashion as long as marriage, and we are not surprised that Lord Arthur Pelham Clinton should have required a set of gifts for a bride and her friends on the approach of his marriage, although £4,000 seems a very respectable sum even for the second son of a Duke to pay for trinkets. Altogether the bankruptcy of this nobleman is instructive. He has broken down from "insufficiency of income" after owing £34,134, out of which his creditors will receive possibly a dividend of small change by annual distribution. "Buno Ciro," known as the Fire King ("address unknown") is returned as a creditor for £1,400. Is a Fire King part of a nobleman's equipage? What did Buno Ciro do for £1,400? Swallow live coals for the amusement of his lordship? In a statement before the court we find how simple a thing it is under the present law to support a plea of insufficient income by candid admissions. Referring to his jewel debts Lord Clinton says, "A diamond star and other articles—the particulars of which I cannot remember—I gave to various friends." It is no doubt a graceful thing in high life to scatter diamond stars and "other articles" amongst your acquaintances, but the profusion does not appear in so elegant a light when it afterwards turns out that the decorations have not been paid for. However, "the various friends" will not be much troubled with sentimental reflections of this sort; sympathy with either the tradesmen or the spendthrift is not in vogue amongst them.—*Daily News.*

DUELS.

ST. SIMON alleges, as a proof of the absolute power of Louis XIV., that for a period of ten years his edicts against duelling were scrupulously respected in France. Even the Grand Monarque could do no more than this, and no other French sovereign has been able to effect as much. The spirit of chivalry, as illustrated by a propensity to settle differences by the "Jugement de Dieu" (as single combat was termed in the Middle Ages) survives to the present day. The spring which has just terminated has witnessed in Paris no less than a dozen duels. This is perhaps an unsatisfactory total, if judged by the standard of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, when during the reign of Henry Quatre alone 3,000 gentlemen are computed to have been slain in these encounters; but the halcyon days of chivalry are past, and we have perhaps no right to expect more in these degenerate times. It appears that the gentlemen of the French press are the principal patrons of this national sport; sometimes an outsider is dragged into these little family affairs, but the quarrel generally originates in a personal attack by a newspaper writer. Happily, fatal results are very rare, the seconds most laudably endeavouring to diminish, as far as in them lies, the perils which environ the man who meddles with cold steel or fire-arms; while the combatants themselves seldom appear to desire the "death of the sinner." One gentleman, it is true, recently lodged a bullet in the hip of a fellow-journalist; but in most cases the sword is used, and "l'honneur est satisfait" as soon as a hand has been scratched or a shoulder pricked. This system is not quite in accordance with the line of conduct which Polonius recommended to his son, but as long as the absurd practice of duelling is in vogue it is well that it should be conducted on philanthropical principles, and that we should hear no more of people fighting across a table, like Charles Lever's Irishmen, of hacking each other to pieces like those ferocious gladiators, the mignons or Henri Trois.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

MORE "FASHIONABLE" INSOLVENCIES.

THE money epidemic seems to be clearing London society as twenty years ago the potato disease swept away the population of Ireland. Just as the East and its speculators are beginning to fancy that they see the dawn of a calm day, a storm, growing rapidly to the dimensions of a hurricane, has burst upon the astonished West. It is now a matter of public notoriety that a well known and popular Earl has added one more to the tale of aristocratic failures, and that the House of Westmorland is as the Houses of Hastings, Hamilton, and Newcastle; while Rumour, standing at the doors of the great emporiums of gossip, the Clubs, points with cynical pity to a well-known Baronet who is a sportsman as the Irishman was a tailor by right of primogeniture, as coming up hand over hand to take the same jump that has landed already four nobles in a bottomless bog. By his side, too, are riding, as the Black Horsemen rode by the side of the reckless Huntsman in the German legend, the same forms that were alongside Hastings, Hamilton, and Newcastle when they ran their fatal course; the great supporters of the Spirit of Gambling, the money dealers of the West. What is to be the end of the fashionable crisis? . . .

What effect will these events have on the Turf, and what has now, unhappily, become the soul of the Turf—the Ring? If that Evil Spirit could be expelled without shaking the body to pieces, and if when the house is swept and garnished, there could be found strong men with force sufficient to keep others even worse from entering in and taking up their abode there, these unfortunate and unwise gentlemen will have done more good in their dark fall than in the days of their brightest prosperity. The Ring, it may be presumed, whether it goes with a crash or dwindles away from wants of sustenance, will be eliminated from the racing system. The professional class will be in the position of creditors under the Attorney-General's Bankruptcy and Imprisonment for Debt Bills. They will compulsorily cease to be book-makers, because there will be no material to make them. Without plungers there can be no large clique of betters of odds, at least not on the fortune-making scale, just as there can be no creditors if there are no people who will consent to be debtors; and it may be presumed that the professionals of the Ring will hardly turn round and prey upon each other to satisfy an irrepressible instinct. When this change has taken place we may possibly see the old character of racing restored as it existed when Lord Derby, Lord Exeter, Lord Glasgow, Lord Palmerston, and General Peel were its leading patrons, and when men of wealth and position did not shrink from running horses in their own names; but if not, we indulge a hope that we shall not much longer see the names of noble gentlemen bandied about like shuttlecocks in discreditable contests in courts of law, which drag into the strife even their wives and their mothers.—*Daily News.*

A FRENCH STORY OF AN ENGLISHMAN.

THE French delight to relate stories of English eccentricity. Few things tickle them more; and one such anecdote is just now reported, on the authority of M. Garnier-Pages. A French journalist has been paying visits to the chiefs of the Opposition, and has been describing them in their homes, to the admiring maginations of their followers. Thus we have had a sketch of M. Thiers in his house; another of M. Jules Favre; and now we have one of M. Garnier-Pages, enlivened with fragments of his conversation. M. Garnier-Pages, it seems, described to the enthusiastic journalist the crowds that came to the assemblies held in his house on the occasion of the elections in 1863. "In two days," said M. Garnier-Pages, "I received 6,000 persons; or I should rather say, 6,000 men, and one woman." Thereby hangs the tale. An Englishman and his daughter arrived one night from Florence, and put up at an hotel in the Rue Saint-Roch. They saw people crowding into No. 45 in the street. "What's this?" said the Englishman. "An assembly at the house of Garnier-Pages," he was told. "Very good; then I will go too," he declared, and in he went, his daughter leaning on his arm. The faithful historian adds that the son of Albion was in full travelling costume—yellow waistcoat, red necktie, green jacket, carpet-bag in hand. The daughter, Miss Anna, was a charming girl, lovely pink and white, who made havoc of the ice-creams. When the time for departure came, the English traveller addressed M. Garnier-Pages. "I am very glad to have the opportunity of seeing you again, Monsieur," he said. "When you were in England I followed you about from London to Manchester, from Manchester to Glasgow, from Glasgow to Dublin, from Dubin to Edinburgh, from Edinburgh to ——." "Indeed," said M. Garnier-Pages "to see me eating?" "No, but to beg of you to be so good as to kiss my daughter Anna, who has already been kissed by Lord Russell and Lord Disraeli, Sir Napier, Sir Cobden, Kossuth, Garibaldi, the late lamented Cavour and Changarnier, General Bedeau, Ledru-Rollin, M. de Beust, &c. Anna, present your forehead to M. Garnier-Pages." The distinguished Frenchman professes to have been stupefied with astonishment as he stood before this imperturbable Englishman, who had turned the brow of his daughter into a kind of album, where the illustrious signatures came from the lips. However, he went through the performance like a man: he kissed Anna. The Englishman drew from his coat a pocket-book, and made a note of it: "May 24th, 1863. M. Garnier-Pages kissed Anna." Then he tucked his daughter under his arm, made a stately bow, and went away happy, with his yellow waistcoat, his red necktie, and his green jacket, looking for all the world like a paroquet. It is well to see ourselves as others see us; but let us add that we are strongly reminded of the inaccuracy which pervades nearly all French accounts of England and English people, when we find in the very same paper from which the foregoing anecdote is borrowed, a statement to the effect that the Duke of Genoa, who is now at school in the house of Mr. Matthew Arnold, at Harrow, is—but we must give it in French—"Le Duc de Genes est à l'université d'Harrow, près Douvres. Il parait qu'on l'appelle déjà *Sire!*" Is not this delicious? A boy at a public school in England addressed as *Sire!* And all because, according to the Frenchman's imagination, he is certain to be King of Spain, marrying first a daughter of the Duc de Montpensier.—*Daily News.*

DIVORCES IN FRANCE.

"'TIS true, 'tis pity; pity 'tis, 'tis true," that there are at the present moment no less than 1,533 petitions for a separation inscribed by husbands and wives at the Palace of Justice in Paris. Few of these lead to a reconciliation, though in many cases the petitions of the suitors are not pressed through lack of the necessary funds. The greater number, however, reach their sinister end. There are in France 44,567 persons who have been separated by the law. This, however, is but a small fraction of those who are separated in fact, though not by law; a consideration which has led a philosophical speculator across the Channel to issue the prospectus of a new monthly journal to be entitled *The Divorce*. We have seen the rise of many class journals but surely of none more singular than this which is to be devoted to the subject of family quarrels. The proverb which suggests to all men that they should have their family linen washed at home is of French origin; and it is odd to hear of a proposal in France to neglect this wholesome rule, and to establish a journal for the express purpose of having the linen washed in public. The oddity of the proposal becomes ludicrous when we think of the class to whose interests the new journal is to be devoted. A journal cannot be supported by a class unless in the class there is some principle of cohesion. And what is the principle of cohesion in the class of persons who are to keep *The Divorce* going? Simply this—that every member of it has had a deadly quarrel with his or her nearest and dearest friend, and has, for reasons good, bad, or indifferent, broken, or determined to break, the most sacred and tender tie which can bind two human beings together.—*Daily News.*

A PLACE OF FASHIONABLE RESORT.

THE Court of Bankruptcy is becoming quite a place of fashionable resort, and it must be hard for fast men to be obliged to shirk a bleaching process which is not only unattended with much difficulty, but is positively refreshing, and from the associations, we should almost say creditable. Yet there are some well-known names subjected to proclamations of outlawry, the owners of which we should have thought might have escaped the embarrassments of that extreme measure. George Augustus Viscount Parker and Lord George Osborne Townshend were "proclaimed in the usual manner," at the Sheriffs' Court on Thursday. Living beyond their means, it is supposed these noblemen have now gone to live beyond the seas. It is not easy in these times to make a small income meet a large expenditure. There was poor Grimshaw, the jockey, the other day, who could not support himself and pay his bills at the same time upon £600 per annum at least; but he remains to tell his story, while George Augustus Viscount Parker and Lord George Osborne Townshend have disappeared, under pressure of circumstances, without a sign.—*Daily News.*

SPIRITUAL MANIFESTATIONS.

ON June 24, the following letter from Mr. C. F. Varley, C.E., F.R.G.S., the well-known electrician, reached London from Brest, whence it was posted just before the starting of the Great Eastern with the French Atlantic Cable:—

"Fleetwood House, Beckenham, Kent,
June 16, 1869.

"My dear Sir,—Last Monday week I witnessed at a *séance* a phenomenon which is new to me. There were nine ladies and gentlemen present. The *séance* was held in a private house, the residence of an engineer, in a room unburdened with an excess of furniture, and with sufficient light to enable us to distinguish the features of all present, the light being furnished by a street lamp outside, as well as by the twilight, the two windows being uncovered either by blinds or shutters.

"The medium present was Mr. D. D. Home. The company consisted of the son of an earl of considerable talents, three civil engineers including myself, a private gentleman, and four ladies, two of whom are well known for their ability. Two of the company were sceptics receiving their first lesson.

"The usual phenomena took place, such as the raising of the table bodily from the floor, the tilting of it in various directions, and pushing us about the room, mental questions being answered by raps, to the great astonishment of the novices, one of whom was very properly very sharp in demanding proof and making close scrutiny.

"Opposite one of the ladies, and about twelve inches from the nearest hand; there was lying on the table a scent-bottle, about 4 inches long by 1½ inch broad. The table was a large round one of mahogany, without any cover. Mr. Home was on the opposite side of the table to the bottle. One of the engineers and one of the ladies present possessed the power of seeing what Reichenbach calls the flames from magnetic poles, and these two saw a pyramid of light over the scent bottle, whilst two others, endowed with clairvoyant vision of a deeper kind, saw a hand. I am unable to see these appearances except upon very rare occasions, and in this instance saw nothing of them.

"Shortly after these phenomena had been described to the rest of us, the scent-bottle began to rock very rapidly, producing much noise, and making about 8 or 10 beats per second for about half a minute. Then it began gyrating, the rocking motion continuing during the gyrations, and we all nine of us sat watching this motion for about a minute and a half. This is one of the prettiest and most complete pieces of evidence I have had of bodies possessed of weight moving without anybody or anything visible to me touching the same.

"There is a circumstance of some interest to students, connected with physical manifestations; for, in order to obtain them with power, it is necessary that the minds of those present should be in as passive a state as possible during the collection from the medium and others present of the power necessary to produce the phenomena. Unless these conditions be complied with the presence of people with very active mind weakens or destroys the power, but, as soon as the phenomena commence, then the activity of the brains of observers is not detremental. I have very often found that my presence puts a stop to, or greatly weakens, the physical manifestations; and last Monday week two of us were repeatedly called to order by raps, and told to engage in light conversation till the phenomena commenced. This is the reason why, more especially with weak media, some scientific men have failed to get any satisfactory results, where less active people succeed with ease.

"The spiritual beings who produce the physical phenomena seem in almost all cases to be very limited in intelligence, generally more so than any of the human beings present. With the clairvoyant phenomena, especially where the medium is capable of being entranced by the unseen intelligences themselves, the activity of the brains of those present does not impede the manifestations, at least as far as my experience goes. Through the latter sources of communication one is frequently enabled to converse with intelligences, spirits, or whatever you like to call them, whose knowledge is in advance of our own on many points.

"The process of dying does not seem to add to the intelligence of an individual, so far as I have been able to observe. It seems to be merely a change of state. Superstition seems to reign on the other side of the grave as much as on this, and appears to be as difficult to eradicate as here.

"There is one more point to which I should like to draw the attention of the society, and it is one in which all of those who may be called 'rational' mediums concur, namely, that a sudden and violent death is very prejudicial to an individual in the next life. Such a man is nearer in condition to material bodies than those who die a gradual natural death, and when his wisdom is of so low a character that he is maliciously inclined, he is much more able to influence prejudicially those on earth than are those who have died a natural death. I am fully persuaded that inquiry into this branch of the subject will lead to the termination of capital punishment on what may be termed 'selfish' grounds; because when a criminal of the lowest type is executed the lowness of his type, added to his violent death, makes him a spirit very nearly material in nature. Such beings seem to derive great pleasure in doing mischief, and, as they possess power of influencing the thoughts of those on earth delight in stimulating others to imitate their own low nature, the week minded being their chief victims.

"I am sorry one of the London evening papers has printed a burlesque of the weakest part of the evidence I delivered before you. People reading that burlesque would, among other things, fancy that I stated that there is no relation between what are called the spiritual and the other known material forces. What I stated at the meeting was, that I had been unable to discover the correlation.

"While the committee are undecided in their opinions about the physical phenomena, which are but the very footstool of the subject, it is out of place to say much of the uses of Spiritualism. One important fact you may learn by questioning the witnesses, namely, that all who have been seriously following up the subject, and have been gradually coming into communication with their departed friends, have bit by bit lost the fear of death. Many, in fact, look forward to it as to promotion. The teachings already received from the higher spirits have many of them been left unrecorded, but some of them will be found in the literature of the subject, which is almost wholly American, and comprises hundreds of volumes published during the last twenty years. The books are obtainable in London only, so far as I know at the library of Mr. Burns, 15, Southampton-row, Bloomsbury-square. Of the English works that by Mrs. and Professor De Morgan is about the best.

"Before concluding I wish again to impress upon the committee and all Spiritualists that no one should rely upon his own evidence as conclusive, unless supported by collateral testimony. It was for this reason that when before you I cited chiefly those cases in which the same information had been communicated to me, and to others at a distance from me, at the same time neither of us expecting the messages delivered. I omitted many of the more striking cases not so corroborated by others. I hope that Spiritualists will not object to my stating that as a body I think them far too credulous.

"What is wanted at the present time is that those ladies and gentlemen who have the time and ability to investigate should combine, and then take up the different branches of these extensive questions, and pursue the inquiries with the same perseverance that characterises the investigators of natural philosophy, making it a rule to accept nothing as true until denial becomes impossible.

"In my opinion it is a grievous pity that so much attention is given to fiction, and so little to the truths which are being revealed by astronomy, geology, chemistry, and natural philosophy generally. These studies reveal truths before which the interest of the greatest fiction pales. Were children taught more of these interesting facts, and less of fiction, superstition would find fewer dupes, to the great moral progress of the world.—I am, my dear sir, very truly yours,

C. F. VARLEY.

"To the Secretary of the Dialectical Society."

NOTICES.

MR. A. MENIST,
OCULIST OPTICIAN,
FROM AMSTERDAM AND LONDON,

Respectfully announces his arrival in Bombay; and begs to introduce his Newly Invented Spectacles, which are peculiarly adapted to the Indian climate. The immense success he has met with in England has induced him to visit India, previous to his retiring from business, and he would beg to submit a few of the numerous testimonials he has received from the Faculty and Gentry.

A. Menist, Esq., Optist,
Adelphi Family Hotel, Byculla.

DEAR SIR,—It gives me great pleasure to add my testimony to the thousands you have already acquired from the best of judges of the profession which you represent, for introducing glasses upon an improved principle, for the use of persons of impaired sight.

My good wife was suffering from this complaint, and the worst of it was she could not pronounce a single pair of spectacles to suit her eyes. She tried many, but after the use of them for a few moments they were rejected, as they instead of remedying the evil made it the more worst. Fortunately for me I formed your acquaintance and introduced you to Mrs. Sorabjee. The pair of spectacles you gave her have suited her so comfortably, that since she has commenced wearing them she has become so much enamoured with them that she scarcely desires to put them aside for a single moment. I therefore without the least hesitation would proclaim to the sufferers from defective sight, &c., &c., "to apply at once to Mr. Menist, Optician, Adelphi Family Hotel, Byculla, if they are inclined to have their sight improved."

Wishing you every success in your profession in this strange land,
Believe me to be, yours very faithfully,
SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.
Breach Candy Road, 22nd May, 1869.

From Thomas Barrett, Esq., M. D., and Surgeon to the Eye and Ear Infirmary.

Mr. Menist has shown me some spectacles arranged by him. The lenses appear to be constructed on very scientific principles, and I can recommend Mr. Menist, from his great experience, of persons requiring assistance in selecting glasses.
THOMAS BARRETT, Esq., M. D.,
Surgeon to the Eye and Ear Infirmary.
St. James's Square, Bath, February 24, 1864.

From Frederick Mason, Esq., Surgeon to the Bath Infirmary for the cure of Diseases of the Eye.

Mr. Menist has called upon me and explained the merits of his glasses. They appear to be constructed upon proper principles, and I can recommend him to those requiring the use of spectacles. Mr. Menist has supplied some of my friends with spectacles, who, from the testimonials they have given, appear well pleased.
20 Belmont, Bath, February 20, 1864. FREDERICK MASON.

From James Tunstall, Esq., M.D., M.R.C.P., 25 Brook Street, Bath, February 27, 1864.

Mr. Menist has supplied myself and patients with some new lenses, with which we are much pleased. I have been near sighted for years, and find his glasses more comfortable than any I have ever worn, and I can confidently recommend their use to those who require the assistance of good glasses.
JAMES TUNSTALL, M.D., M.R.C.P.

From Charles Sylvester, Esq., M.D., 17 Kensington Place, Bath, February 25, 1864.

Having spectacles from Mr. Menist it gives me great pleasure in testifying to their goodness, and the improvement which is obtained by their use, and I can confidently recommend them.
CHARLES SYLVESTER, Esq., M. D.

From Vice-Admiral Thomas Gill, R.N., Grove Lodge, Bathwick, February 24, 1864.

I can with much safety testify to the superior quality of the spectacles I have purchased from Mr. Menist, Optician, and it is with much pleasure I would recommend him to any who require them.
THOMAS GILL, Vice-Admiral, R.N.

From Lieut.-Colonel John Hunt, 20, St. James's Square, Bath, February 23, 1864.

Mr. Menist has supplied me with glasses, and I beg to state that they have much benefitted my sight.
JOHN HUNT, Lieut.-Colonel.
To Mr. Menist, Optician, from Amsterdam.

From the late Lieut.-General G. E. Gowan, Royal Artillery, 7 Lansdown Crescent, Bath, February 26, 1864.

Mr. Menist has supplied me with spectacles which have given me much satisfaction, and I would strongly recommend those who require the assistance of glasses to apply to him.
G. E. GOWAN,
Mr. Menist. Lieut.-General, R. A.

From the Rev. William Hanks.

Mr. Menist, who is an Optician of much experience and ability, has supplied myself and some relatives with glasses, which are in every respect well adapted to ameliorate defects of vision, and therefore I cannot but recommend him to any one who has need of his assistance. WILLIAM HANKS.
93 Sidney Place, Bath, February 23, 1864.

From John Chilbourn, Esq., 9 Cavendish Place, Bath, February 23, 1864.

Sir,—It is now about two years since I took your spectacles into use; from the first my sight was greatly relieved by them, and I feel that it has received much benefit from the use of them, and can with confidence recommend them.
I remain, Sir, yours obediently,
JOHN CHILBOURN.

From John Walter, Esq., Surgeon, Dover, St. Martins Place, July 23, 1863.

Sir,—Having received great comfort from the use of your glasses, and being much pleased with yourself in all my transactions with you, whether for myself or others, I have no hesitation in recommending you as an optician, from my own experience.
I am, Sir, yours obediently,
JOHN WALTER.

From Gustavus Gidley, Esq., M.D., Late of Sandgate, July 25, 1863.

Mr. Menist has supplied me with a pair of spectacles which have greatly improved my sight. GUSTAVUS GIDLEY.

From Henry Hutchings, Esq., House Surgeon to the Kent and Canterbury Hospital.

I hereby certify that having had the opportunity of examining Mr. Menist's glasses, I believe them to be of a superior quality; and to persons suffering from long or short vision they are peculiarly adapted. Mr. Menist has also some excellent lenses fitted for persons suffering from weakness of sight, which modify the rays of light and afford great comfort to the wearer.
HENRY HUTCHINGS, M. R. C. S. England, and L. S. A. London, House Surgeon to the Kent and Canterbury Hospital.

From John B Gill, Esq., M.D., Dover, 5 St. Martin's Terrace, July 24, 1863.

I have great pleasure in recommending Mr. Menist to persons suffering under imperfect vision, as his lenses are polished on an improved principle, and, as I believe he possesses unusual talent for adapting spectacles to peculiar cases. Several of my friends have derived great benefit from them. JOHN B. GILL, M. D.

From G. F. Heritage, Esq., Surgeon, Castle St., Dover, July 24, 1863.

Mr. Menist having supplied some of the members of my family with glasses, I have taken the opportunity of examining them, and can confidently recommend them as being very superior, and calculated to improve defective vision.
G. F. HERITAGE, Surgeon.

From Lieut.-Colonel Kelly, 9 Sandgate Road, Folkestone, July 3, 1863.

Mr. Menist has supplied me with glasses for some time, and they have much benefitted my sight.
EDWARD KELLY, Lieut.-Colonel.

From James Parett, Esq., 6 Bartholomew Terrace, Buckland, Dover, September 12, 1863.

Having seen your improved lenses for impaired vision, I can speak of their great value, and recommend them to those who require them, as a most efficient article and worthy of notice. Mrs. Parett has tried them, and found them surprisingly beneficial to her sight. I remain, Sir, yours respectfully,
JAMES PARETT.

From Edward Sibbett, Esq., Surgeon, Council House Street.

Mrs. Sibbett, having benefitted considerably from the use of Mr. Menist's spectacles, I feel much pleasure in recommending him to the notice of those who may require his assistance.
Dover, August 5, 1863. EDWARD SIBBETT, Surgeon.

From E. F. Astley, Esq., M.D., 20 Marine Parade, Dover, July 12, 1863.

Sir,—I do not use spectacles, I cannot speak practically as to the value of those you offer, but from the careful manner in which those you showed me are constructed, and from the strong recommendations sent me a few days before you called on me, from a medical practitioner, of many years' standing in the town, I feel assured you can be of great assistance to those who suffer from the affliction of impairment of vision.—I am, Sir, yours, &c., E. F. ASTLEY, M.D.

From H. Coleman, Esq., Surgeon, Cambridge Terrace, Dover.

Mr. Menist has showed me several specimens of his glasses and explained their merits. I can recommend them to those who require the assistance of spectacles. HENRY COLEMAN.

From A. Duke, Esq., M.D., Dover.

Having used Mr. Menist's spectacles for some years, I have great pleasure in bearing testimony to the comfort and benefit I have derived from them. ALLEN DUKE, M.D.,
Egremont Lodge, St. John's Park, Ryde.

From Edward Knocker, Esq., Registrar of the Cinque Ports, Castle Hill, Dover.

Mr. Menist supplied me with glasses nearly two years since, I have found them very serviceable and beneficial; in fact the sight has improved since I began to use them, and I most strongly recommend their adoption by persons needing such assistance. EDWARD KNOCKER.

From John Greyling, Esq., M.D., Sittingbourne, May 14, 1866

I have pleasure in adding my testimony to the acquirements of Mr. A. Menist in Optical Science, all elevations from the refractive and accommodative power of the eye he is well acquainted with, and consequently enabled to supply such aid in the way of artificial lenses, as their defects require. Having received myself much benefit from the use of Mr. A. Menist's lenses I herewith acknowledge the obligation to Mr. A. Menist.
JOHN GREYLING, M.D.

From Colonel G. Shakspear, late of Sandgate, July 17, 1863.

Mr. A. Menist has supplied me with glasses several times. I have always found them very useful to the sight in improving to it. I can recommend him. G. SHAKSPEAR, Colonel, R. A.

From Councillor James Kelcey, Folkstone, May 29, 1866.

DEAR SIR,—The spectacles you have supplied me give me great satisfaction, and have fully realized all that your reputation as an Optician lead me to expect from the use of them. Faithfully yours,
Mr. Menist. JAMES KELCEY.

From Lady Oliver, Millfield, Ryde.

Lady Oliver of Millfield, Ryde, I. W., has been supplied by Mr. Menist with glasses, and has found them of great service.
March 28, 1865.

From The Hon. J. P. Ward, Saxonbury Lodge, Ryde.

Mr. J. P. Ward has pleasure in acknowledging the benefit he has received by purchasing a pair of spectacles from Mr. Menist.
March 14, 1865.

From H. Scott Gibb, Esq., Woodlynch, St. John's, Ryde.

Mr. Menist supplied me with several pairs of his glasses on his former visits to Ryde, and I have experienced great benefits from the use of them, and can with confidence recommend them.
Woodlynch, March 15, 1865. H. SCOTT GIBB.

From Captain T. B. Maynard, Holmwood, Ryde.

Mr. T. B. Maynard of Holmwood, near Ryde, has bought glasses from Mr. Menist, and has found them very valuable and suitable to the eyes.
March 15, 1865.

Newport, Isle of Wight, May 18, 1865.

I have used Mr. Menist's spectacles for the last five years, and am happy to bear testimony to their superior quality.
H. WATERWORTH, Esq., F.R.C.S.

From J. Davids, Esq., M.D., West Cowes, Isle of Wight.

I have much pleasure in bearing testimony to the excellence of Mr. Menist's eyeglasses, which I have now worn for five years, and am of opinion that my sight has been benefitted by their use.
West Cowes, I. W., May 1, 1865. J. DAVIDS.

From F. W. St. Barbe, Esq., Symington, November 27, 1867.

Sir,—I have much pleasure in stating that I have every reason to be satisfied with the glasses and advice which you have supplied and given to me, and also in recommending you to any one whose eyesight requires alteration.—I am, Sir, yours obediently,
FRANCIS W. ST. BARBE.
Mr. A. Menist, 42 Burton Crescent, London, W. C.

From the Rev. J. W. Spencer, Wilton Parsonage, Taunton.

Having used Mr. Menist's lenses for several years, I have no hesitation in saying that they are well made and perfectly safe, and that in my own case I have found them more agreeable to the sight than any I had used before. J. W. SPENCER.
Wilton Parsonage, Taunton, 8th August, 1864.

From the Rev. John Harding, Taunton.

Having for nearly two years used the spectacles furnished by Mr. Menist, and having derived great benefit from them, I have pleasure in recommending all who are suffering from defective sight to apply to the above-named gentleman.
JOHN HARDING, Wesleyan Minister.
13 Crescent, Taunton, 11th August, 1864.

MR. A. MENIST, sole inventor of the Stirrup Eye Spectacles, so highly recommended by the Faculty for enabling those with impaired vision to walk and read with ease and comfort.

Should any Lady or Gentleman wish to consult Mr. M. at their own residence, on applying a day previous he will wait on them free of any consultation fee.

Address, ADELPHI HOTEL, Near the Byculla Railway Station Bombay

P.S.—Mr. M. has also Binocular Race Glasses, of a great magnifying power, of a small size, to be able to carry them in the pocket. They contain 12 lenses, instead of 6 as usual.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA and CHINA.—The current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight (City Bank) at 1s. 11½d. per Rupee.
Do. 3 do. do. at 1s. 11¼d. do.
Do. 1 do. do. at 1s. 11⅛d. do.
Do. Demand (on Head Office) at 1s. 11d. do.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Akyab, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai and Hankow.

INTEREST

On Current Deposit Accounts will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 1st December) at the rate of two per cent. on the daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000:—

All letters should be addressed and hoondies made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China.

Bombay, 24th July, 1869.

AGRA BANK (Limited).—Capital—£1,000,000 (One Million Sterling).
In 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London, E.C.

Edinburgh Branch—17 St. Andrew Square.

BRANCHES IN INDIA.

Calcutta	Agra.	Kurrachee.
Madras.	Bombay.	Lahore.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/11½ per Rupee.

4 do. 1/11⅜ „
3 do. 1/11¼ „
2 do. 1/11⅛ „
1 do. 1/11 „
On demand 1/10⅞ „
On Scotland 1/10⅞ „

No drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

INTEREST

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months' Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.
Do. 6 do. 4
Do. 12 do. 5
Do. 24 do. 6

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank (Limited), or order.

Hours of business, 10 to 3; Saturday, 10 to 1.

EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.
Bombay, 22nd May, 1869.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed Capital £3,200,000
Paid up Capital 3,200,000
Reserve Fund 800,000

HEAD OFFICE—Paris.

AGENCIES AT

London.	Saigon.
Lyons, Marseilles and Nantes (France).	Hongkong.
Bourbon (Reunion).	Shanghai.
Calcutta.	Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Union Bank of London, and Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Son.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.—National Bank of Scotland.
AGENTS IN IRELAND. { The Munster Bank, Limited. The Belfast Banking Company.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

CURRENT DEPOSITS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any further information as to rules of business, may be had on application to the Manager.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Acting Manager.
9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 19th February 1868.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a Jolly Boat lately painted, and in thorough repair, with complete fittings. For particulars apply at the "Bombay Gazette" office.

FOR SALE, a Parcel of 1,000 lbs. GUN-POWDER, by Lawrence & Son, No. 3 Grain, in 1 lb. Canisters.—Apply to FORBES & Co.

FOR SALE, a Grey Arab GELDING. Height 13-3½. Age 9 years. Believed to be sound. Is very fast and has good racing points. Very quiet, and carries a Lady. Price Rs. 800. For particulars address A. M. W., "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FOR SALE, on Commission, at the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade:

Just landed.

A first-rate new Mail phaeton painted and lined green, head with roll back, with lamps, pole, and chain by Hooper and Co., London.

The property of a Gentleman.

A first-rate miniature brougham with open-back.
A first-rate English-built boat-shaped four seated small open-carriage with moveable glass-shutters.

The property of a Gentleman.

A first-rate English-built boat-shaped open carriage on C. springs by Windover.

Also,

A second-hand English-built door shigram by Thorn.
A ditto ditto Mail phaeton by Kinross.

The property of an Officer.

A nearly new Madras-built shigram by Tod & Co.
The above shigram to be seen on an hour's previous notice.

Also,

A gold chronometer balance hunting watch by Allen of London, with an Indian gold curb chain and locket.

Just Landed.

A new single-seated miniature brougham, with circular glasses in front, venetians to sides, with lamps and shaft, and expressly built to order for a Gentleman, and suitable for Doctors.

Also,

2 Miniature broughams, by Palliser, and Starton.
A first-rate miniature landau, by Holmes of Derby.
A second-hand palanquin shigram, with lamps and shaft.

Just landed ex Star of the South.

3 first-rate new English-built Malvern dog-carts lining with woolen cloth painted dark blue, dark green, and dark brown, Collins patent axles, leather dash and side wings.

Also,

A fresh batch of double and single English-made Child's Perambulators.

The property of W. M. Sandwith, Esq., Civil Service proceeded to Europe.

A second-hand English-built four-seated open carriage by Offord.

Just Unpacked.

A fresh batch of highly furnished buggy, dog-cart and carriage harnesses with double buckles plated on white metal and with double stitches and expressly made to order by a well known maker in London.

The property of T. Lidbetter, Esq.

A nearly new English-built hansom cab.

Also,

The property of a Gentleman.

2 nearly new English-built four-seated open-carriage, with lamps and pole, by Jones and Davis.
1 second-hand English-built mail phaetons with lamps and shaft, by McNaught and Smith.

Also,

Properties of a Gentleman.

A first-class second-hand English-built high-wheeled dog-cart by Bennian and Healey.

Just landed.

Several pairs of spare circular Glasses for miniature brougham of different sizes.
Few Iron Lifters for greasing Carriages.

The properties of Officers.

A second-hand English-built Park Phaeton with moveable driving box, and can be converted into a Brougham at pleasure.

The Properties of Gentlemen.

One second-hand cab buggies, on C springs, by James Henderson, Glasgow.
A first-rate English-built four-wheeled dog-cart, with lamps and shaft, by Rogers and Co.

Just Landed,

A very handsome and small light park phaeton, on C spring, by Messrs. Nass Brothers, Longacre.

Just Landed.

1 first-class high-wheeled Malvern dog-cart, with Collenge patent axles, lacewood shafts, painted dark blue, and lining to match, by Windower.
A second-hand English-built mail phaeton or waggonette with lamps and shaft.

The Property of a Gentleman.

2 very small self-driving pony phaeton with lamps and shafts.
Several other new and second hand. Different kinds of carriages to be seen in the other Godown, about 30 yards from the Rooms of the undersigned, on application.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.
Commission Rooms, Esplanade, Bombay,
20th July, 1869.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and buildings in Bombay are issued by
REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 16th August 1865.

FURTHER REDUCTION in the RATES of FIRE INSURANCE.—The English Assurance Company, (being free from combination), issue Fire Policies at 25 at 50 per cent. below the rates of all except one other office in Bombay.

LIFE RATES, which are also very moderate, apply to Europeans and Natives alike.

HILL, POLLOCK & Co., Agents.
6 Sassoon's Buildings, Elphinstone Circle.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION, for FIRE, LIFE, and MARINE ASSURANCES.
Incorporated by Royal Charter A. D. 1722.
HEAD OFFICE—No. 7, Royal Exchange, London, E.
J. Alexander Hankey, Esq., Governor.
Bonamy Dobree, Esq., Sub-Governor.
Patrick F. Robertson, Esq., Deputy Governor.
John Lawrence, Esq., Secretary.
John Anthony Rucker, Esq., Underwriter.
Arthur H. Bailey, Esq., Actuary.
Thos. B. Bateman, Esq., Manager of the Fire Department.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This Corporation has granted Assurance on Lives for a period exceeding One Hundred and Forty Years, having issued its first Policy on the 7th June, 1721.

The Agents are empowered to accept proposals and to issue Policies.

EAST INDIAN RATES FOR CIVILIANS.
Annual Premiums to Assure Rs. 1,000.

Age next birth-day.	For the whole term of Life.						Age next birth day.	For the terms of one year and seven respectively.					
	With profits.			Without profits.				One year.			Seven years.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
20	38	11	4	33	13	4	35	29	6	0	30	0	0
30	40	0	0	36	0	0	40	30	0	0	31	13	4
40	48	14	0	44	0	0	45	34	12	0	38	3	4
50	64	2	0	57	11	4	50	39	10	8	43	13	0
60	92	0	0	82	12	8							

Risks on Parsee and Eurasian Lives accepted at European rates.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Fire Insurances are effected at Moderate Rates upon every description of property.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Marine Insurances are effected at the current premiums.

The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies of the Corporation of the London Assurance as above, payable either here or in London.

For further information and prospectuses apply to
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents London Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 7th December 1864.

INSURANCES.

POLICIES INDISPUTABLE.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
THE LARGEST LIFE OFFICE IN INDIA.
Established 1838.

For the Assurance of Lives, and for Granting Annuities and Endowments.

HEAD OFFICES—7, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, London.
With Branches in Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Ceylon, and China.
And Agencies throughout Europe and India.
CAPITAL—Half a Million Sterling.
REVENUE—Nearly £1,000 per diem.
Indian New Business progressing at the rate of nearly £20,000 per annum in Premiums.

One of the distinguishing features of the Company has always been its prompt settlement of claims.

The sum paid to Claimants up to the present time in India alone (inclusive of Bonuses) exceeds TWO MILLIONS ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND POUNDS STERLING.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
Local Board of Management.
Henry Edward Astley, Esq. (Ewart, Latham & Co.) Merchant
The Hon'ble Framjee Nusserwanjee Patel.
Samuel McCulloch, Esq., (Barrister at Law).
William Loudon, Esq., Administrator-General.
MEDICAL OFFICER—Surgeon Major T. B. Johnstone, M.D., Town Hall. Hours—10 to 11 A.M.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland and Peile.
AGENTS—Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.
BANKERS—The New Bank of Bombay.
„ The National Bank of India.
SECRETARY—D. McLauchlan Slater, Esq.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO ASSURERS.

Policies indisputable.

Lives assured through the Indian Branch with certain exceptions may in time of peace reside or travel in any part of the world except the Western Coast of Africa.

Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives Assured reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Policies or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid in one sum, or yearly, half-yearly, quarterly, or monthly.

Thirty days of grace allowed for yearly and half-yearly payments, and fifteen for quarterly or monthly.

Assignments or Policies registered without charge.

Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military Officers holding Civil appointments (Police and Constabulary Corps excepted). Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The rates of Premium charged by this Company will be found upon comparison to be generally lower than those of other Offices, and particularly favourable for Military Men.

FOR EXAMPLE.

The following Premiums are required at the undermentioned ages for the Assurance of Rs.1,000 for the whole term of life without Profits; the rates for the participating scale being about 10 per cent. higher:—

Age.	CIVIL.						MILITARY.						Age.
	Half-yearly.			Monthly.			Half-yearly.			Monthly.			
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	
20	15	0	0	2	10	6	17	8	0	3	1	7	20
30	18	0	0	3	3	0	20	0	0	3	8	8	30
40	22	8	0	3	15	9	23	8	0	4	2	7	40
50	29	8	0	5	3	7	30	8	0	5	6	5	50
60	41	8	0	7	5	7	42	8	0	7	8	5	60

THE SHORT TERM PREMIUMS have recently been materially reduced, and the following examples show the Annual Premiums required for the assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the different periods, at the respective Ages:—

Age.	CIVIL.				MILITARY.			
	1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.	1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.
25	27	28	28	28	34	34	34	35
35	31	32	32	33	36	37	37	37
45	39	40	41	42	42	43	44	45
55	53	55	56	51	54	56	57	59

Half-yearly, quarterly and monthly Payments in proportion.

Annuities and Endowments granted on favourable terms, and every Description of Life Assurance Business transacted.

For further particulars, Forms of Proposal, Reports, Prospectuses, &c., apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Secretary for Western India.
Office, 3, Church Lane, Bombay.

GUARDIAN FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies against Fire on the usual terms.
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The above Company are PREPARED to ACCEPT RISKS on ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE at REDUCED RATES from this day.—Apply to the
LONDON, ASIATIC and AMERICAN COMPANY, Limited, Agents.
Bombay, 17th July, 1869.

IMPERIAL FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—LONDON.

Policies of Insurance against Fire upon Houses and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, continue to be issued on behalf of the above Company by the undersigned.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN Co. (Ld.),
1st January 1866. Agents.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.
Established 1710.

The undersigned grant Insurance against loss by Fire on Buildings and their Contents in Bombay and in the Mofussil at current rates; also on Ships in Harbour.

The rate on pucka-built Bungalows in the Suburbs of Bombay, and in the Mofussil, has lately been reduced to three-eighths per cent. per annum.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

THE LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the Island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.

The rate on Pucka-built Bungalows situated outside the Fort of Bombay, or in any part of the Bombay Presidency, is now reduced to (6) six annas per cent. per annum.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co., Agent.

CHURCH of ENGLAND ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.—Established 1840.

Empowered by special Act of Parliament, 4 and 5 Vic., cap. XCII.
Capital One Million Sterling.

Life Assurances of every description granted.
Retiring Provision combined with Life Assurance.
Free Policies issued which can never altogether lapse through non-payment of Premium.
No extra charge for sea passage.
Reduction to European rates without medical examination.
Premium may be paid annually, half yearly quarterly, or monthly as desired.
Parsee and Armenian lives insured.
For detailed Prospectus, &c., apply to
Bombay, 18th May, 1869. REMINGTON & Co., Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000 sterling; Funds in hand exceed £1,300,000.

Fire premiums for 1859 .... £228,314
Do. 1861 292,402
Do. 1863 341,668
Do. 1865 414,733
Do. 1867 460,553
Showing an increase over 1859 of £232,239

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture both in Bombay and in the Mofussil insured on very favourable terms.

LIFE BRANCH.

Life premiums for 1860 .... £73,150
Do. 1862 105,703
Do. 1864 152,159

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 1st January 1869.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1825.
With which is now united
THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
COLONIAL AND FOREIGN ASSURANCES.

An Amalgamation having been formed between the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, the business of the United Companies will henceforth be conducted under the title of

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE ANNUAL REVENUE of the Standard Company is now upwards of £650,000, and the Accumulated Funds amount to upwards of £3,500,000 sterling. The New Business transacted during the past year amounted to the large sum of £1,375,000 sterling, the corresponding Premiums amounting to £45,337 per annum.

MODERATE RATES charged for residence in the Colonies, India, and other places abroad.

LOCAL BOARDS and AGENCIES in India and in all the British Colonies, where every facility will be afforded in the transaction of business, and where Premiums may be received and Claims paid.

Immediate reduction of Premium on return to Europe, or other temperate climate, without Medical Certificate.

PROFITS divided every five years.

The New Colonial and Foreign Prospectus may be had on application at the Chief Offices of the Company, or to the Agents at home or abroad.

WILL. THOS. THOMSON,
Manager and Actuary.
D. CLUNIE GREGOR,
Colonial and Foreign Secretary.

BOMBAY BOARD.

H. Prentis, Esq. | W. Nixon, Esq.
A. R. Scoble, Esq. | A. E. Ashley, Esq.

AGENTS AT BOMBAY.
The London, Asiatic, and American Company (Limited).

EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

EMPOWERED BY SPECIAL ACT OF PARLIAMENT,
For Life Assurance, Annuities, and Guarantee of Fidelity in Situations of Trust.
Chairman—General Sir Frederic Smith, K.H., F.R.S.
CHIEF OFFICES—17, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL.
Policies payable during life—Indisputable—Not liable to forfeiture.

THE ROYAL NAVAL, MILITARY, AND EAST INDIA LIFE DEPARTMENT affords Peculiar Advantages to Officers and others in the Navy, and Army, and Mercantile Marine.

The EUROPEAN Society is specially authorised by the Imperial Parliament to Guarantee the Fidelity of Government Officials.

NEW PREMIUM INCOME IN
1859, 1860, 1861 ... ... £101,000 average per an. £33,000
1862, 1863, 1864 ... ... £123,000 „ „ £41,000
1865, 1866, 1867 ... ... £180,745 „ „ £60,000

Annual Income exceeds Three Hundred and Fifty Thousand Pounds.

The Annuity Tables, offering special advantages to Annuitants, and full particulars of the popular principles of this Society, will be found in the new Prospectus, which will be forwarded to Applicants Post Free.

AGENTS

will find that they can readily do business, assisted by the peculiar advantages of this Institution.

DIRECTORS OF CALCUTTA BRANCH:
(OFFICES, 29, DALHOUSIE SQUARE.)
Edward Palmer, Esq., Chairman, Board of Agency, East Indian Railway Company.
S. Cochrane, Esq., Manager, Agra Bank.
S. E. Collis, Esq. (Messrs. Stack, Collis & Mirfield), Officiating Solicitor to Government.
T. R. Grant, Esq. (Messrs. Lyall, Rennie & Co.), Director Bank of Bengal.
Herbert Cowell, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.
SECRETARY, INDIAN BRANCHES—J. L. Napier Hay, Esq.

DIRECTORS OF BOMBAY BRANCH.
ANDREW HAY, Esq., Bombay. | EDWARD MORRISS, Esq., Manager Agra Bank, Bombay.
H. MANISTY, Esq., Solicitor, Bombay. | ROBERT ANGUS, Esq., Merchant, Bombay.
CHARLES F. FARRAN, Esq., Barrister, Bombay.
Assistant Secretary,—C. J. WALLIS, Esq., F.S.S.

NOTICES.

FRAUD.—On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the LABELS of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

And on the 30th of the same month, for SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES, bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one SELLING SPURIOUS OILMEN'S STORES, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully before taking delivery of them. The Genuine Manufactures of Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell may be had from every respectable Dealer in India.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &c.,
FREE FROM ADULTERATION,
MANUFACTURED BY
CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,
Purveyors to the Queen,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

well known Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the World.

Purchasers should see that they are supplied with C. and B.'s genuine goods, and that inferior articles are not substituted for them.

To insure thorough wholesomeness, their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, boiled in Oak Vats, by means of Platinum Steam Coils; and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at

HER MAJESTY'S TABLE.

C. and B. are Agents for Lea and Perrins' Celebrated Worcestershire Sauce, and are Manufacturers of every description of Oilmen's Stores of the highest quality.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT and COMPANY.

WEEKLY SALE.

On Saturday, the 31st instant, Messrs. Bennett & Co. will sell by public auction, at their rooms, a large quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, such as grey shirtings, T. cloths, madapollams, jaconets, &c.

20 cases each containing 1 dozen bottles of superior champagne.
20 do. of superior sparkling mosselle in pints and quarts.
200 do. of best claret, each containing 1 dozen bottles.
50 dozen bottles superior champagne.
3 do. sauterne.

AT 1 P. M.

One poney.
Bombay, 26th July, 1869. BENNETT & Co.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

To-morrow, Tuesday, the 27th inst., Messrs. S. Shricristnajee and Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale of piece goods, &c., when they will submit to public competition a large quantity of grey shirtings, longcloths, &c., &c.

10 bales grey shirtings, 8½ lbs.
6 do. do. madapollams.
1 case alabaster time-pieces.
2 do. superior elastic side gentlemen's, ladies', and children's boots and shoes.
1 case fancy watch toys.
1 do. superior scissors.
125 assorted spare round domes.
On account of underwriters—
1 case thread.
2 do. fancy goods.
And any other goods that may be offered.

FOR SALE on COMMISSION.

10 sets brass mounted buggy harness.
70 pair boots for monsoon—Price Rs. 3-8.
20 pairs diamond leather boots, with buttons, No. No. 1 to 7. Price Rs. 6.
Bombay, 26th July, 1869. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON, and Co.,
No. 25 Apollo Street.

AUCTION SALE of richly carved open-work blackwood furniture, glass, plated and porcelain ware, &c., at No. 2, Grant Buildings.

On Thursday, the 29th instant, Messrs. Mehrjee, Johnston and Company, will submit to sale by public auction, at 12 noon, the richly carved openedwork household furniture, &c., being the property of a gentleman changing his residence, consisting of drawing, dining, and bed-room furniture, comprising round, pier, and dressing tables, drawing and dining-room, easy and rocking chairs, chiffonier, sideboard, teapoys, double screens, horned hatstand, chest of drawer, almirah press, double camp cot and brass swinging, baby bed, reclining and drawing-room, sofa couches, double hanging argand lamps with drops, candle sticks and reading lamp, variety of pictures, maple and gilt frame, English and Persian carpets, China coir mattings, rich cut glassware, consisting of liquor, wine, champagne, claret and finger glasses, claret jug, quart decanters, water goglets, fruit dishes, tumblers and salt cellar, plated and earthenware, consisting of round salver, cruet frame, toast rack, beer mugs, set of spoons and forks, plated bound, 3 barrels wine, luggage cart with bucket, table cutlery in case, blue and chocolate dinner services, English ewer, butter cooler and breakfast cups, bath-room dispense and cook-room furniture, four wooden partition frames with cloth and papers to make into 5 rooms.

The property is now on view.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON, & Co.
Bombay, 26th July, 1869.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY.
3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

This day, Monday, the 26th inst., Messrs. Crawford and Co. will hold their weekly auction sale of grey, white, and coloured piece goods, &c.

12 bales grey shirtings.
6 do. do. madapollams.
4 do. do. jaconets.
3 do. do. T. cloth.
1 do. yellowtwist.
10 cases T. red twist No. 30 and 40.
1 do. sole leather and calf skins.
2 do. oil cloth.
3 do. assorted colour ladies' cloth.
CE | W—30—1 bale 12 pieces 54 in. 340 yards, saved striped L scarlet bockings, ex British Admiral.
110 kegs nails.
35 dozen superior pale sherry.
A few dozens Lecureux and Lefournier grand Imperial Avize champagne.

The remainder of an invoice of goods just landed from the Glenlora, consisting of back work and bar lock, single and double-barrel guns and rifles, Japanned cash boxes, Flemish tacks, best carriage springs, best canopy, brass bedsteads of sizes, brass case, measuring tapes, copper powder flasks, gimlets, Victoria pattern dish covers, best electro-plated German silver cruet frames, bright patent mail axles with bolts and wrenches, silver mounted lancewood gig whips, portable folding iron bedsteads, brass frame, pullies of sizes, &c.

5 bales 120 bolts superior canvas No. 1 to 6.
200 kegs white lead.
100 do. black do.
100 crates gambier.

AT 2 P. M.

A neat English-built light brougham with a powerful bay Arab horse and plated harness complete.

The property of a Gentleman no longer requiring it.

Bombay, 26th July, 1869. CRAWFORD & Co.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE,
No. 19, MEADOW STREET.

SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION.

Rustomjee Pestonjee will sell by public auction, This day, Monday, the 26th instant, at his rooms in Meadow Street, sundry articles of household furniture, glass and crockery ware, brass bedstead and cradle, table cutlery, watches of sorts, cooking utensils, and variety of other articles.

And

By order of the Administrator General.

The sundry effects of the late Charles Brown, Quarter Master of H. M.'s Gun-boat Clyde, and a few books belonging to the estate of the late Mr. D. J. McCombie.

By order of the Executors.

Rustomjee Pestonjee will sell by public auction, on Monday next, the 26th instant, at his rooms, in Meadow Street, the property of the late Mr. John Fellows, consisting of tables, chairs, cot with mattrass, wardrobe, chiffonier, washing and dressing tables, dressing glass, glass and crockery ware, a pianoforte by Collard and Collard, cooking utensils, and variety of other articles.

Also,

To close an account of a deceased person.

Several articles of golden and silver jewellery, will be sold at the same time.

SALE of LIFE POLICIES by PUBLIC AUCTION.

By order of the Administrator General.

Rustomjee Pestonjee will sell by public auction, on Monday the 26th instant, at his rooms in Meadow Street, the following Policies on the lives of the undermentioned persons, effected in the Eighth Bombay Laudable Society, and lately transferred to the English Assurance Company of London E. C., the property of the late Mr. Robert Roberts:—

Lot No. 1. A Policy No. 3688, on the Life of E. E. Elliot Esq. late Bombay Civil Service, assured for Rs. 16,731, the half yearly premium Rs. 1,330 payable 1st January and 1st July.

Lot No. 2. A Policy No. 3689 on the Life of E. E. Elliot, Esq., late Bombay Civil Service, assured for Rs. 8,365, the half yearly premium Rs. 665 payable 1st January and 1st July.

Lot No. 3. A Policy No. 3,694 on the life of Mr. Samuel W. Read, assured for Rs. 1,737, the half-yearly premium Rs. 48 payable 1st January and 1st July.

The Premia on the above Policies payable in Bombay to Messrs. W. Nicol and Co., Agents for the Company.

The conditions of sale and other particulars may be known on application to the Auctioneer.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE,
Bombay, 26th July, 1869. Auctioneer.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE, near the Dockyard, Mazagon.

VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY for SALE by Public Auction, by order of the Trustees of the Estate of Sadanund Gunput Bhundarie, and with the consent of Thucker Morarjee Mooljee and Tricumjee Mooljee, the mortgagees.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE will sell by Public Auction the undermentioned 3 Lots of Landed Properties on the undermentioned dates:—

LOT NO. 1.

On Thursday, the 29th day of July, at 4 o'clock P.M., on the premises, all that piece or parcel or land or ground, together with the dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying, and being in Colebhat Wady, on the north side thereof, in sub-district of Bhooleshwur, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 101, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 633, containing by admeasurement 298 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the east by the house of Moorarjee Premjee, on or towards the west by the property of Vizbukundass Haribhoy, on or towards the north by the public road, and on or towards the south by the property of the said Vizbukundass Haribhoy.

LOT NO. 2.

On Friday, the 30th day of July, at 4 o'clock P.M., on the premises, all that oart or piece or parcel of land or ground commonly called or known as The Oart, situate, lying, and being at New Hanuman Street, within the Fort, together with all that chawl or range of buildings, and messuage, tenement, bungalow, shed, and stable, standing thereon, on the north side of the said Hanuman Street, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwur, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 98, 99, 100, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 236, and now standing in the name of the late Rawoobie, widow of the late Gunput Bapshia Bhundarie, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on the east by the house of Anundjee Heerjee, on the west by the house of Wassudew Babajee Dewa, on the north by the oart of Narotumdass Narrondass, and on the south by the public New Hunuman Street.

LOT NO. 3.

On Saturday, the 31st day of July, at 4 o'clock P.M., on the premises, all that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground, used as a firewood warehouse, situate, lying, and being in New Hanuman Lane, on the north side thereof, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwur, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 96 and 98, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on the east by the house of Anundjee Heerjee, on the west by the vacant ground of the said Anundjee Heerjee, on the north by the property of Joshee Rugoonath Cristnajee, and on the south by the public New Hanuman Street.

The Title Deeds and the conditions of sale of the above properties may be seen on applying to Mr. Cumroodin Tyabjee, at his office, in Forbes Street.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE, Auctioneer.
Bombay, 15th July, 1869.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Chest and Stomach Complaints.—The source and centre of almost every ailment is impurity of the blood. Dislodge this poison and disease departs. Holloway's Pills exercise the inestimable power of thoroughly cleansing each component part of the blood, and rendering this fluid fit to perform its important functions. They cope most successfully with chest diseases, stomach complaints, liver disorders, and many other maladies which were once the besetting dangers of mankind at certain seasons, in town and country. The "directions for use" enable every one to regulate the operation of these Pills with the greatest nicety. Chronic invalids, nervous sufferers, and all whom other treatment has hitherto failed to relieve, are respectfully invited to try Holloway's celebrated medicine, which will strengthen and probably cure them.

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